

## Britain has £331m trade surplus

North Sea oil has pushed Britain into the black with a £331m surplus on visible trade with the rest of the world in December. The news came yesterday as Mr Terry Burns, the Government's chief economic adviser, was cautiously predicting that economic growth this year could exceed the 1 per cent forecast by the Treasury in December.

Page 13

## Battle opens for lead-free petrol

Doctors in London launched the Campaign for Lead-free Air. The campaign presented evidence of a direct connection between still-births and malformations in babies and petrol-lead pollution from car exhausts.

Page 2

## Investigation in Scots rape case

An investigator will start gathering evidence today for a private prosecution against the alleged attackers of the Glasgow woman who was raped and slashed with a razor. The woman's lawyer said he was confident leading QC's would give their services free.

Suicide after rape, page 3

## Mitterrand faces gas deal anger

President Mitterrand is facing angry accusations that his tough line on the Polish crisis has been invalidated by the big French contract to buy gas from the Soviet Union. Now a similar deal appears about to be signed with Algeria.

Page 6

## Telecom staff 'ineffective'

British Telecom engineers have been labelled ineffective by their chairman, Sir George Jefferson, who in a "state of the business" message speaks of serious overmanning, inflexible work practices and luxurious office accommodation.

Page 5



## Dons' severance terms agreed

The main provisions of the national redundancy scheme for university teachers have been accepted by the Government. It is expected that more than 5,000 staff will go over the next two years.

Page 2

## Water threat

Plaid Cymru is planning a campaign of civil disobedience, including party members refusing to pay their water rates, to force authorities in England to pay more for water from Welsh reservoirs.

Page 2

## Rubik puzzle

The Rubik's Cube, puzzled over by millions, was taken apart in the High Court during a hearing concerning the importation of a similar cube.

Page 2

## Bets pay-out

Pending an official decision, Ladbrokes, the bookmakers, have paid out on most bets on Saturday's controversial Kempton Park race in which the hot favourite Little Owl failed to complete the course.

Page 18

## Ian Wells dies

Ian Wells, aged 17, the British chess player, died yesterday in a Royal Jersey hospital. He had been in a coma for six days after a swimming accident.

Leader page 11

Letters: On ethnic minority schooling, from Professor David Smith; hydroelectric power, from Sir Kenneth Alexander; Marlborough plate, from Mr Arthur Grimwade.

Leading articles: Blacking of newspapers; Europe's energy policy.

Features pages 8, 10  
A Tony M'P's advice to the world where rare meets with resources; 40 years of Desert Island Discs; Justice—bitter, bittersweet, by Sue Monkies.

Obituary, page 12  
Lord Eurningham, Mr Charles Parton.

Page 1

## Poland sets its terms for easing of martial law

Warsaw, Jan 25.—General Wojciech Jaruzelski, the Polish Prime Minister, told Parliament today that the martial law restrictions should be lifted by the end of February if the situation remained calm.

"Elements of martial law in industry" however, would have to be retained for a longer period, he added in a speech to the Sejm (Parliament), Warsaw radio said.

He was addressing the first full session of the Sejm held since martial law was imposed on December 13 and the military authorities cracked down on the Solidarnosc independent trade union movement.

The news agency PAP said General Jaruzelski gave a speech in which he said church-state dialogue was continuing and differences should not cloud the overriding aim of national unity.

The report did not make it clear whether he meant that martial law itself would be lifted as soon as possible. But that would depend on existing conditions and possibilities of normal life and work in Poland.

"If unforeseeable events do not occur and no illegal acts are launched, then the restrictions of the state of war will be seriously cut back or wholly revoked by the end of next month," he said.

The radio said an item of changes in the Council of Ministers (Government) had been added to the Parliament's agenda, which also included legislation legalising martial law and accompanying decrees.

These curbed civil freedom and provided for the suspension of Solidarnosc and the internment of about 5,000 political prisoners.

The radio quoted General Jaruzelski as saying that 1,750 people had been released from internment, but that 4,549 were still held. The total of 6,305 was the highest internment was the highest official internment figure so far given.

The Sejm, the scene of lively and frank debate during the Solidarnosc heyday, was in a subdued mood as deputies sat through General Jaruzelski's 100-minute address.

Speaking of those who had been detained, he said nobody had been punished for his views. "Internment is a temporary measure." Those prepared to give up their activities against the socialist state could return to their homes and jobs.

He dismissed the idea of deporting opponents; but said if any wanted to settle abroad nobody would stop them.

Some officials of the old order who had been sacked for incompetence and corruption were trying to return to their posts, he said. "We cannot agree to that," Reuter.

He singled out the United States; but added: "We are

Other Polish news, page 6

## Gromyko brings Polish frost to Haig talks

From David Spanier, Geneva, Jan 25

Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, had a somewhat frosty answer ready on his arrival in Geneva yesterday for Mr Alexander Haig, the United States Secretary of State, who had announced that their talks opening tomorrow would concentrate on the Polish crisis.

"I have no intention whatsoever of discussing questions relating to Poland, or the domestic situation in Poland," Mr Gromyko, harshest in the open air and looking unusually fit, said crisply.

"I am certainly prepared to discuss questions concerning relations between the United States and the Soviet Union," he said.

Leaving such preliminary scarring aside, the much heralded talks will, in fact, be brief. The two men will meet for two hours tomorrow morning then go their own ways for lunch, and have a second two-hour session in the afternoon.

It is obvious that the subject of Poland cannot be avoided, but Mr Gromyko has given notice that he does not intend to come all the way just to listen to tough talk by Mr Haig.

Commenting on General Jaruzelski's speech to the Polish Parliament today, Mr Haig was cautious last night. "We are clearly interested in seeing that our three objectives are satisfied in the weeks ahead," he said. "That indicates not only a lifting of martial law but the release of the prisoners. There was some mention of that today. We are also most anxious to find out if a negotiating dialogue has begun with the trade unions and the government."

Mr Gromyko, arriving in Geneva with a ready answer.

## EEC finance talks collapse

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Jan 25

Britain prepared to freeze its EEC business last night as talks among the foreign ministers of the 10 member countries, aimed at restructuring the Community's finances, collapsed.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, was exasperated by his failure to convince the other nine foreign ministers that Britain needed a long-term solution to the problem of how much it should pay into the European budget.

"I made the point time and time again, but got no rational reply," he said. "I could not persuade my other nine colleagues of the justice

practical one," Lord Carrington said. "The ministers of



## Thalidomide man tries for Boat Race Blue

Mr Derek Ward-Thompson, aged 20, a physiologist undergraduate at Christ Church and a victim of the drug thalidomide, is one of the four contenders this year for the coveted coxswain's seat in Oxford University's entry for the Boat Race (John Witherow writes). Thalidomide left Mr Ward-Thompson with no arms; nevertheless, he has been a highly successful cox for the past seven years with the aid of some string attached to the wire rudder lines of his boat (above). He simply leans back and steers with his hands.

He does not consider himself a favourite for the dark blue sweater

on March 27, or even for the cox's seat in the blue crew. But during a training session yesterday (right) on the Thames at Radley he appeared to be very much in control. A mere 7 stone 12lb, he had the eight brawny oarsmen of the B crew behaving like a disciplined flock of sheep.

He finds coxing a mentally demanding sport. He says that not only does the cox have to fight off the opposing crew's encroachments into his "water", but he also has to act as a spokesman to his crew.

Mr Ward-Thompson appears to have those qualities in abundance. As a rugby referee he knows how to

blow the whistle and, as the son of

an accomplished Durham cox, he has been brought up to the skills of the sport and has long nurtured a desire to steer to victory as many boats as possible. He considers his disability no inconvenience and can even swim.

"not very quickly but strongly enough". That he is good does not seem in doubt. Last year he was in the final 12 of 30 aspiring coxes, and this year he has seen off 16 rivals to reach the last four.

Will Mr Ward-Thompson be worried if he is selected to cox the Oxford eight? "Not at all", he said.

"I would treat it like any other race.

## Rail rebels reject plea to stop blacking papers

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

British Rail last night put the King's Cross blockade of News International newspapers to the test by inviting the company to send copies of *The Sun* to catch trains bound for Yorkshire and the North-east.

The move came six hours after King's Cross workers voted to reject a formal recommendation by two local branch officers under the terms of a High Court order taking and continue the blockade.

Mr Steven Forey, Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen branch secretary at the terminus, and Mr Dennis Cadwoold, the union's departmental committee chairman, read brief statements to ignore any resolution, instruction, advice or request already issued or made to black *The Sun*, *The Times*, *The News of the World*, *The Sunday Times* or *Sun Day Magazine*.

Mr Forey said he had also made a contribution saying what I think of *The Sun* to a reporter for *The Sunday Times* and *Sun Day Magazine*.

Mr Forey said he had also made a contribution saying what I think of *The Sun* to a reporter for *The Sunday Times* and *Sun Day Magazine*.

The two men repeated that they wanted *The Sun* to print a "retraction" on the front page and that they proposed to write an article which they would ask the paper to use.

Mr Arthur Brittenenden, News International's director of public relations, repeated last night that the paper had made it clear that any reply by Mr Buckton would be given "no consideration" by the editor, but none had been received.

The move by British Rail last night prompted speculation that BR management might be prepared to risk a walk-out at King's Cross by disciplining

Continued on back page, col 3

## Leak closes nuclear plant in US

Rochester, New York

—A steam tube ruptured in a primary cooling system at the Nine Mile Point nuclear power plant in Ontario, New York, today, causing a radioactive leak and the shutdown of the plant's official side.

Reactor 2 was shutdown for 25 minutes and the wind was blowing from the north east for 14 miles to the National Weather Service.

Mr Robert C. Johnson, spokesman for the Rochester Gas and Electric Co, which operates the plant, said that further releases were not expected. Radiation checks showed the "dose rates" to be no higher than background levels, or what could be expected in nature.

Surface contamination is not expected to occur, Mr Johnson said. The plant is now stable and there is no danger to the public at this time.

Mr Rose, who is today expected to recommend to the British Railways board that a decision be taken in principle to lay off 65,000 workers on Sunday, said that the cost of the dispute was mounting and British Rail would have to look at options for recouping some of the money.

Continued on back page, col 3

## Garrard give your treasures exclusive care

At 112 Regent Street

Garrard offer special time

in caring for your

treasures. They are highly experienced

specialists, meticulous in their attention

to detail.

Jewellery, silver watches and clocks, antique or modern, repairing and restoring will be carried out carefully and expertly.

Remember—a loose stone may become a lost stone. Why leave out-of-date jewellery locked away? Precious jewels are for admiring. Garrard craftsmen will be pleased to reset them in a style of your choice, sumptuous designs and estimates free of charge.

Garrard will repair your pieces for insurance, probate or family division, an essential service carried out by experts.

Garrard offer on-premises

Diamond-mounted

studs may be chosen

instead of the usual

plain shapes.

Garrard pay first-class

prices for first-class

silver and jewellery

antiques or modern.

Garrard offer

services on-premises

Diamond-mounted

studs may be chosen

instead of the usual

plain shapes.

Garrard pay first-class

prices for first-class

silver and jewellery

antiques or modern.

Garrard offer

services on-premises

Diamond-mounted

studs may be chosen

instead of the usual

plain shapes.

Garrard offer

services on-premises

Diamond-mounted

studs may be chosen

instead of the usual

plain shapes.

Garrard offer

services on-premises

# Campaign to fight lead damage to babies

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Evidence of a direct connection between still births and malformations in babies and the amount of lead pollution from car exhausts was presented in London yesterday. The lead passes across the placenta from the mother to the infant during pregnancy.

Dr Fraser Alexander, a consultant paediatrician at Newcastle General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, described research showing that in heavily polluted urban atmospheres unborn babies were at high risk.

He is among the scientific and medical advisory board of an organization launched yesterday, the Campaign for a lead-free Air (CLEAR), which presented its most recent report of clinical and laboratory investigations into the hazards of using lead additives in petrol.

Fifteen eminent obstetricians, paediatricians, toxicologists, and psychiatrists are advising the campaign, which is also supported by more than 140 MPs from all parties.

A trust which includes Dame Elizabeth Ackroyd, Dr Jonathan Miller, Lord Avebury, the Bishop of Birmingham and Mr Clive Jenkins has been formed to carry out research and a programme of public education.

Eight environmental groups have come together to support the campaign, which is seeking the abolition of lead in petrol.

The campaign has five ob-

jectives. The maximum limit of 0.15 grams of lead a gallon of petrol should be introduced earlier than the official date of 1985, and it should be for existing cars only. Second, all cars sold by 1985 should be lead-free. The third aim is that all petrol stations should have lead-free petrol available.

The fourth and fifth goals are that taxation on petrol should give a price advantage to lead-free petrol, and surveillance of the use of lead generally should be encouraged and enforced by law.

He presented a review of children in schools in one area of London found a mean level of lead in their bodies of 12 parts a million. The amount of lead-free petrol, and surveillance of the use of lead generally should be encouraged and enforced by law.

Dr Robin Russell Jones, a paediatrician in a London hospital, said: "Lead has no business inside our bodies. There are over 4,000 papers in scientific and medical journals about lead. Not one has ever suggested it is essential for human health."

He presented a review of the accumulation of lead in human bodies from early man to the present day. Analysis of archaeological remains showed, he said, that a "natural" man had less than 0.2 of a part a million.

That concentration increased to 10 parts with the development of industrial processes such as smelting in urban areas. With the introduction of lead additives in petrol, the amount deposited in the bones of "lead-poisoned man" of the twentieth century was 500 times higher than natural man's level.

Even in remote areas of the

world, such as the Himalayas or the Amazonian jungle, people had small increases in lead levels in their bodies from the natural background to between one and three parts a million.

That was below the level,

five parts a million, at which animal experiments indicated that the effects of lead poison-

ing first became apparent. At concentrations of 10 parts a million lead is known to interfere with the function of important enzymes in the body.

Yet a recent examination of

children in schools in one area

of London found a mean level of lead in their bodies of 12 parts a million. The amount of

lead-free petrol, and surveillance of the use of lead generally should be encouraged and enforced by law.

## Dons' redundancy scheme approved

By Diana Geddes, Education Correspondent

The fact that most university teachers have unusual tenure arrangements giving them security of employment until retirement means that they should receive more generous redundancy payments than is usually appropriate, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday.

He had therefore agreed to approve the main provisions of the national redundancy scheme for academic staff put forward by the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, Sir Keith said in a Commons written reply. All those whose service was terminated on or before September 30, 1984, would be eligible. Approval of the scheme was forecast in *The Times* last week.

It had been estimated that the universities would have to reduce their academic staff by "something over 5,000, or about one in six" over the next two years, Sir Keith said. A significant proportion of that reduction could be achieved only by redundancy or early retirement.

Under the new scheme, which is based on a similar redundancy scheme for so-called "mobile" civil servants, dons under the age of 50 will be eligible for an immediate lump sum payment equivalent to a month's pay for each year of service and a further

month's pay for each year of service after their thirtieth birthday or after completing five years of service, whichever is the later.

Thus a don aged 47 with 22 years' service on a salary of £14,500 would receive an immediate lump sum of nearly £42,200, and a pension on reaching 65 of nearly £4,000, together with a further lump sum of nearly £12,000.

According to estimates prepared by Mr Alexander Irvin QC, for the Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals, a don aged 45, for example, on a salary of £18,500 might get more than £200,000 in compensation through the courts if he was unable to get a permanent job, but made casual earnings of £3,000 a year.

■ Yard sources said last night that the arrested man was not Gerard Tuitt, who escaped from the high security wing of Brixton prison in December, 1980 (Stewart Tander writes).

It is understood that he will be charged within the next few days with conspiracy to cause explosions in London, but the charges do not relate to the attacks just before Christmas.

## DHSS pulls out of jobs scheme

Mr Hugh Rossi, Minister for the Disabled, is being forced to defy a government scheme giving preference to disabled people because of Civil Service job cuts, a Labour MP said yesterday (Pat Healy writes).

Mr Alfred Morris, a former Minister for the Disabled, described as extremely worrying, the decision of the Department of Health and Social Security to pull out of the job release scheme, under which disabled men can retire at 60 and claim greater benefits, provided their employers take on an unemployed person. Able-bodied men can retire at 63.

## Jetstream boost for plane jobs

British Aerospace yesterday unveiled an aircraft aimed at winning a larger share of the growing United States and European business and commuter market when the Jetstream 31 turbo-prop was ceremonially piped into a hangar at its Frestwick plant. It will ensure employment for up to 2,000 British Aerospace Scottish division workers, with up to 1,500 more in United Kingdom suppliers.

Sir Austin Pearce, the chairman, said that if the company had not rejected expert financial advice to drop the project, the end of Prestwick and aircraft manufacturing centre was very near.

## Six jailed over £12m drugs ring

Six men who distributed drugs in a £12m international cocaine smuggling ring were yesterday jailed for a total of 48 years at Lewes Crown Court.

The six men all originally denied supplying cocaine between 1974 and 1981.

Chris Brown, 29, of Yeston, Hove, Adel, East Sussex, was found guilty of his part in the ring and was sentenced to 40 years.

The other five were found guilty of various parts of the ring.

They had been accused of being part of a gang which had supplied cocaine for eight years.

John Tandy, 30, of Chelmsford, Essex, was accused of being part of a gang which had supplied cocaine for seven years.

John Young, 30, of Coast Road, Stevenage, Hertfordshire, was sentenced to 40 years and qualified for life.

Dead actor had money problems

Mr Ronald Lewis, the actor, killed himself with an overdose of drugs, a Westminster coroner's court decided yesterday after hearing evidence from his brother that Mr Lewis was having financial difficulties and living on social security.

## Risley girl offered place in unit

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Transport and General Workers' Union yesterday finally lost its powers of patronage over who sits on the General Council of the TUC.

By six votes to five the TUC finance and general purposes committee endorsed a policy paper that implements the 1981 Blackpool congress decision giving all unions with more than 100,000 members an automatic seat on the TUC's ruling body.

Health officials in Dudley, West Midlands, who are responsible for the young woman, were pleased to demand that a judge as a public scandal was offered a hospital place in Essex yesterday.

Dr Robert McKibbin, a consultant psychiatrist at Turner Village mental handicap unit in Colchester, said: "After the night of Julie Garside, aged 19, in the newspaper, she was convicted of assault last August and has been in custody for five months because no secure hospital place could be found for her."

Health officials in Dudley, West Midlands, who are responsible for the young woman, were pleased to demand that a judge as a public scandal was offered a hospital place in Essex yesterday.

Mr Raymond Buckton, the general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, who yesterday opposed the changes.

The TGWU has consistently supported militant trade unionists. Its ability to influence the secret ballot for the general council will now be diminished.

Members of the National Union of Agricultural and Allied Workers have voted by 29,787 to 4,709 to merge with the TGWU. The landworkers will become a national trade group within the union, with a representative on the general executive.

Mr Jack Boddy, general secretary of the 85,000-strong NUA&AW, has a seat on the TUC General Council, with TGWU backing.

## Local Tory favoured to fight Hillhead

By Alan Hamilton

The local Conservative association in Glasgow, Hillhead, is to meet on Thursday night to choose a candidate to fight Mr Roy Jenkins in the forthcoming by-election, caused by the death of Sir Thomas Galbraith, who held the seat for the Tories for 33 years.

All the other main parties have named their candidates for the contest, for which no writ has yet been issued but which is thought likely to be called for March 18, conveniently between a Budget containing some crumbs of good news to boost the Conservative case, and the start of campaigning for the Scottish regional elections.

Officials of the Hillhead Conservative and Unionist Association are following the unusual practice of interviewing all candidates on the short list at a meeting tomorrow night. They will then invite the two leading contenders to meet the next night and ask them to address the selection committee before a final choice is made.

The favoured contender is Mr Leonard Turpie, aged 47, a Glasgow solicitor and leader of the 24-strong Conservative opposition on Strathclyde Regional Council. Mr Turpie's candidature has been in some doubt in recent weeks because of publicity given to allegations of malpractice in the Glasgow law firm of which he is a partner.

Last month, Mr Turpie's firm was brought before the Scottish Solicitors' Disciplinary Tribunal and found guilty of a breach of the solicitors' account rules governing the use of clients' money held in trust. Mr Turpie himself was found guilty, but no penalty was imposed, while other partners in the practice were fined. His wife, Mrs Deirdre Turpie, who is also a partner, was suspended.

An appeal against the ruling, to be heard before the Court of Session in Edinburgh, is pending.

The local party is anxious to have a strong contender to fight the SDP challenge from Mr Jenkins, although opinion polls so far published predict that the Conservatives will lose their last seat in Glasgow by a considerable margin. Labour's prospective candidate is Mr David Wiseman, a Strathclyde social worker.

The other leading contenders on the Conservatives' short list are Mr William Aitken, an insurance company property superintendent and leader of the Tory opposition group on Glasgow District Council, whose ward of Anniesland covers half of the Hillhead constituency; and Mr Robert Kehan, a former director of the Conservative Central Office in Scotland, who now edits the *Church of Scotland's* monthly magazine, *Life and Work*.

Labour Party sources in Glasgow yesterday indicated that they would welcome a strong Conservative candidate, as that would help to stave off the Social Democratic challenge.

Subjects in which there have been big increases in applications include biology, mathematics, physics, chemistry, accountancy, sociology, history, art and design, geography, and geology. Applications for civil and mechanical engineering, veterinary studies, and law have declined sharply.

Examples of compensation under the new national redundancy scheme for academic and academic-related staff in universities.

Years of service	Salary	Immediate lump sum	Additional lump sum at 65
30	£7,700	£3,210	£1,444
34	£8,925	£9,672	£2,004
39	£11,000	£21,091	£1,925
42	£12,305	£29,725	£2,614
44	£13,190	£36,267	£3,133
47	£14,515	£47,190	£3,992
49	£15,410	£55,212	£4,623
52	£15,410	£21,381	£2,727
55	£15,410	£23,115	£2,705
59	£18,480	£27,720	—



International flavour: Mr Aurelius Fernandez, the American Embassy press attaché, accepting a haggis on behalf of the ambassador from pipers of the 2nd Battalion, The Scots Guards. They are raising money for charity.

## Toxteth ethnic centre facing loss of grant

By Lucy Hodges

Liverpool council is poised to withdraw its £26,000 grant from the Charles Woodson Centre, the adult education centre for black people in Toxteth, which it is feared will lead to its closure.

The decision, made by the council's services committee, is causing alarm in Liverpool, the scene of the worst riots of last summer.

The working party which

took the decision to withdraw the grant, which pays for salaries and operating costs, was chaired by Sir Trevor Jones, the Liberal leader of the council.

The other leading contenders on the Conservatives' short list are Mr William Aitken, an insurance company property superintendent and leader of the Tory opposition group on Glasgow District Council, whose ward of Anniesland covers half of the Hillhead constituency; and Mr Robert Kehan, a former director of the Conservative Central Office in Scotland, who now edits the *Church of Scotland's* monthly magazine, *Life and Work*.

Labour sources in Glasgow yesterday indicated that they would welcome a strong Conservative candidate, as that would help to stave off the Social Democratic challenge.

Subjects in which there have been big increases in applications include biology, mathematics, physics, chemistry, accountancy, sociology, history, art and design, geography, and geology. Applications for civil and mechanical engineering, veterinary studies, and law have declined sharply.

Examples of compensation under the new national redundancy scheme for academic and academic-related staff in universities.

Years of service	Salary	Immediate lump sum	Additional lump sum at 65
30	£7,700	£3,210	£1,444
34	£8,925	£9,672	£2,004
39	£11,000	£21,091	£1,925
42	£12,305	£29,725	£2,614
44	£13,190	£36,267	£3,133
47	£14,515	£47,190	£3,992
49	£15,410	£55,212	£4,623
52	£15,410	£21,381	£2,727
55	£15,410	£23,115	£2,705
59	£18,480	£27,720	—

Social Democrat and Liberal MPs were attacked last night by a Labour frontbencher for an abdication of parliamentary responsibility.

Mr Jeffery Rooker, an Opposition spokesman on social security, pointed out that none of the Alliance MPs had voted last night for a Commons motion urging special help for those in greatest need, to meet the high cost of this winter's fuel bills.

He said that their failure to show any interest in the matter had indicated that they were devoid of concern for the individual.

# Sabotage query raised by gas protesters

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Opponents of the oil and gas storage plants in Canvey Island complained yesterday that the possibility of sabotage had been left out of official investigations of risk to residents near by.

Mr Conrad Schiemann, QC, leading the case for local councils, said: "All sides agree that deliberate sabotage is a risk, but no one has sought to quantify it. You may feel that this risk alone may be larger than any of the others."

He was speaking on the first day of a resumed public inquiry on the island about the possible closure or restriction of the British Gas methane terminal which reaches out into the Thames Estuary from the south of Canvey.

Sir Bernard Braine, the Conservative MP whose Essex, South-East, constituency includes the island, said: "Since this installation has already been the subject of a serious sabotage attempt by the IRA, it is proper for us to point out that the question of sabotage is very real when you have got hazardous installations close to each other and close to a residential area."

He said that the omission of sabotage was one of the many faults in an investigation that has led to a safety clearance by the Government's Health and Safety Executive. "There is a wanton disregard of what could happen to the islanders in the event of a major spillage of liquefied gas leading to the formation of a vapour cloud."

"Nor is any attention paid to human and psychological reactions in the event of

## Plaid plans campaign over water charges

From Tim Jones  
Cardiff

Plaid Cymru is planning a campaign of civil disobedience aimed at forcing authorities in England to pay more for the water they extract from Welsh reservoirs.

Mr Andrew Rankin, QC, for British Gas, said that it would strongly resist pressure to disclose its security arrangements at public hearings. But it was willing to discuss them at a closed meeting at which all objectors could be represented by Mr Schiemann.

Mr Alan de Piro, QC, the independent inspector appointed by ministers, said: "I find it very difficult to see how this tribunal can possibly, with any usefulness, assess the risk of sabotage."

We must know that there is a risk of sabotage. How I can deal with it I do not know,

but I will think about it."

Mr Schiemann said that many obscure possibilities which should be included in an examination of risk had been left out of the executive's reports. Earthquakes may sound rather old, but in fact there was one here 100 years ago."

He claimed that official figures showed that the risk to the 34,000 island inhabitants of being killed in an accident at one of the storage plants was 10 times as great as that of dying in a car crash.

Mr Rankin made clear that British Gas was determined to fight for a clean bill of health for the terminal because of the wider implications of closure. If the terminal is closed, what will happen to other installations, and what would be the cumulative effect on the economic life of the country?"

## Heseltine actions 'could deter councillors'

By David Walter

Norwich Council for the second day.

It is appealing against the High Court judgment which found Mr Heseltine had acted within the law last month, taking over the city's housing to speed the sale of homes to tenants.

Mr Heseltine took action against the council under section 23 of the 1980 Act. Mr Nigel McLeod QC, for Norwich, said that a key word in that section was "practicable". Mr Heseltine had judged Norwich without taking into account local circumstances that delayed the processing of tenants' applications to buy.

The hearing continues today.

## New airport 'a boost to population'

By Michael Baily  
Transport Correspondent

An enlarged Stansted airport would attract an extra population of up to 300,000, equivalent to a city the size of Nottingham, a leading planning consultant estimated last night.

That population, however, is unlikely to be housed in a new "jet city" sprawling over 26 square miles of Essex countryside, Mr Ian Fulton told the Regional Studies Association in London. Enlightened planning could ensure that population growth took place in existing towns and cities within reach of Stansted, revitalizing them.

The main ones would be the London districts of Camden, Islington, Lambeth and Docklands, and the townships of Bedford, Corby, Luton, Milton Keynes, Northampton, and Peterborough.

"If Stansted was developed fully as London's third airport it would be handling substantially more traffic than Heathrow, 50 million passengers a year, against 38 million by the turn of the century, and would have become Britain's largest employment generator bar none," Mr Fulton said.

With the decline of its main seaports Britain had already become an air-trading nation, dependent on an efficient airport system at London for its economic survival. Heathrow, handling 14 per cent of Britain's overseas trade as well as 28 million passengers a year, was the 1980s equivalent of the Port of London in the 1880s.

London was a natural focal point for world air routes but to capitalize on future growth air capacity had to be provided in the right place, Mr Fulton said. Alternatives to Stansted put forward did not fulfil that requirement. Severnside and Maplin were both too far from London, which would continue to be the main traffic generator for international traffic, despite a decline in its domestic population.

For that reason the development of regional airports was not a viable alternative. A fifth terminal at Heathrow was a minimal solution which would not eliminate the need for Stansted eventually, resulting in a higher ultimate cost.

## Girl fell to death after gang rape



Miss Lynch: Her torment for two years

Miss Cathy Lynch, aged 21, who was haunted by the memory of a gang rape, plunged to her death from a block of high-rise flats last October, two years after her ordeal, an inquest in Liverpool was told yesterday.

Miss Lynch was forced to have sexual intercourse with four intruders who burst into her boy friend's flat. Mr Paul Jameson, his twin brother and another friend were held in an adjoining room while the man who had her one by one, the court heard.

But Miss Lynch hid the secret torment from her parents for two years because she was ashamed to tell them she was ashammed to tell them.

Finally she was seen walking from her home with a "vacant look in her eyes" and 15 minutes later police found her badly injured body at the foot of a 14-storey tower block half a mile away.

It was only when police searched Miss Lynch's bedroom at her parents' home in Avondale Road, Wavertree, Liverpool, that they discovered her secret.

They found a letter addressed to Mr Paul Jameson's twin brother, Mr Mark Jameson, aged 22, which read: "Why you have not the courage to look me in the eye, I don't know. After all, you have been looking me in the eye for two years, since the time you sat with Chris and Paul in an adjoining room and allowed me to be raped."

Miss Lynch's father, Mr Joseph Lynch, aged 50, a boilerman, told the inquest: "Until that letter was opened we had no idea she had been raped. If only we knew what was inside we might have been able to help."

Miss Lynch, was in bed with Mr Paul Jameson in a first-floor flat at Princess Road, Liverpool, the inquest was told. His twin brother arrived home from a club at 2.45 am with a friend, Mr Christopher Forest, and then four men in their late 30s broke into the flat.

Det Sergeant Peter Royle, who was involved in the hunt for the four rapists, said the intruders claimed they were searching for a man called Eddie after a drugs deal which had gone wrong.

"They searched the flat and in doing so went into the room where Cathy and Paul were in bed," he said.



That floating feeling: Michael Crawford at the Palladium yesterday

## The tightrope to success

The musical, *Barnum*, starring Michael Crawford as the American showman, Phineas T. Barnum, is to run until February, 1983, making it the longest running show at the London Palladium in the theatre's 72-year history (Christopher Wren writes).

*Barnum* has broken all records at the Palladium with its circus razzamatazz since its opening last June. Yul Brynner in *The King and I* held the previous record, with a 13-month run.

Michael Crawford, who trained for many months for the part and is insured for £3m, walks the high wire, works on the trampoline and trapeze, juggles, tumbles, clown, sings and dances in what he describes understandably as the most demanding part he has ever played.

In some 270 performances he has fallen off the high wire only once, but he has had cuts on his feet, blisters, bruises and torn muscles, and remains a stone

below his normal weight. "But I love every minute of it", he said yesterday at a reception to announce the record-breaking run. "I look forward to every night."

The management nevertheless realizes that the performers, some 50 in all including the band, which marches on to the stage, need a rest. So the show, which has so far taken about £2.5m at the box office, is to close for a month in June so that the entire cast can take a holiday.

## Anger at TV royalties demand

By Kenneth Gossling

Independent television companies responded angrily yesterday to a call from the Performing Right Society for more royalties for the use of its members' music.

Mr Michael Freegard, the society's chief executive, said the licence should be based on 15 per cent of net advertising revenue. Before the last agreement expired in March, 1980, the companies had been paying a lump sum equivalent to just over 0.5 per cent of their advertising revenue.

A spokesman for the Independent Companies' Association said the matter was still before the Performing Right Tribunal and therefore sub judice. "I do not know what the PRS thinks it is up to," he said. "The society lodged a licence scheme with the tribunal in September, 1980, which provided for a payment of 1.5 per cent of revenue with certain discounts in the early years."

"The companies made application to the tribunal on the basis that the terms were unreasonable and asked them to settle reasonable terms.

Since then the PRS has questioned the jurisdiction of the tribunal to hear the application on the grounds that the companies are not broadcasters.

An interim hearing took place last month and the result is expected within a week."

Independent television and local radio together paid the society £5.8m in royalties in 1980. The BBC paid just over £10m.

A tribunal spokesman said the society could challenge in the High Court its ruling on the question of jurisdiction if the tribunal decided it was, in fact, competent to decide on the terms of the licence.

If it decided it had no jurisdiction, the Independent Broadcasting Authority would inevitably be drawn in.

Mr Freegard said he would be seeking increases in the tariffs for cinemas, pop concerts, discos and independent local radio.

Channel Four has commissioned the International Broadcasting Trust to make 22 television programmes

next year in a £500,000 agreement announced yesterday. The trust, formerly the Fourth Channel Development Group, says the programmes will look at world development and interdependence.

Its members are a consortium of some 70 voluntary organizations.

□ Central Independent Television, the commercial company for the Midlands, last night broadcast an apology to Sir Anthony Part, a former Permanent Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry, over the handling of his contribution to a programme produced by the company's predecessors, ATV.

The programme was broadcast last August in the series *Rule Britannia*, and took the form of a personal view by the presenter, James Bellini.

The apology, the first of its kind by an independent television company, acknowledged that Sir Anthony's contribution was confined to a brief comment about the state of British industry.

None of his references to the Civil Service was included.

## Shetland poll backs 19-hr ferry

From Jonathan Wills  
Lerwick

A plan to extend a subsidized free ferry service run by the Barbican Road magistrates' court yesterday, and banned for four years for driving with excess alcohol in his blood. The court was told he had been drinking heavily for five days after being served with divorce papers. He pleaded guilty.

### Cannabis haul

Cannabis valued at £750,000 has been seized at police and customs officials at Avonmouth docks, Bristol. The haul was found in a car on board a ship which was believed to be on its way to Denmark. Several people were arrested aboard.

### Dog-dog buses

Vandals badly damaged eight buses and lorries when they used them as dog-dog buses at the Wallace School of Driving, in Nottingham, yesterday.

# Christie's. Now an even better bid.

Only Christie's has made a significant reduction, following the recent public commitment to review auction charges.

By reducing the Buyer's Premium by a fifth—from 10 per cent to 8 per cent—Christie's now offers the most competitive rates of any international auction house.

The cost of selling the average lot at St. James's remains unaltered. At Christie's, South Kensington and at our Glasgow saleroom, where most items fetch less than £500, no Buyer's Premium is charged.

This decision affirms our faith in two things—the importance of maintaining London as the hub of the worldwide auction market. And in ourselves.

Christie's Competes. Since 1766

8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1.

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

### Man caught in clash of horsepower

Brian Calam's horse-drawn trips around York landed him in trouble with a Victorian law. As he explained the historic architecture to sightseers in the carriage his horse trotted into an oncoming car.

York magistrates were told yesterday that Calam, aged 36, had overtaken a car parked in Goodrington and into a Ford Fiesta coming the other way.

Mr Michael Taylor, for the defence, said: "The two were both going for the same space at the time. You would have thought that most motorists would have given way to a horse and cart, but not this one."

Calam, of Huntington Road, York, admitted driving a horse-drawn carriage so as to damage a motor car and was fined £10.

### Dearer power in South-east

The South Eastern Electricity Board proposes to increase charges by up to 9½ per cent from April 1, according to the electricity consultative council.

They claim they have been told the increase will put 33p on the weekly bills of the average consumer using 900 units of electricity a quarter.

A spokesman for the watchdog group described the increases as "fairly moderate on balance". It was not something they favoured, but below the current inflation rate.

### Cartoonist is fined £700

Frank Dickens, the Fleet Street cartoonist, aged 49, of the Barbican Road magistrates' court yesterday, and banned for four years for driving with excess alcohol in his blood. The court was told he had been drinking heavily for five days after being served with divorce papers. He pleaded guilty.

### Cannabis haul

Cannabis valued at £750,000 has been seized at police and customs officials at Avonmouth docks, Bristol. The haul was found in a car on board a ship which was believed to be on its way to Denmark. Several people were arrested aboard.

### Dog-dog buses

Vandals badly damaged eight buses and lorries when they used them as dog-dog buses at the Wallace School of Driving, in Nottingham, yesterday.

# Good news for once from British industry

## COMMONS

British industry was beginning to get into better shape to beat the competition. Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Industry, said: "If we are to implement our industrial strategy it is that Government's industrial strategy was a target in view of the most recent figures for labour productivity in manufacturing industry.

Mr Jenkins said the latest figures suggested that productivity in manufacturing industry was 9 to 10 per cent higher in the third quarter of 1981 than in the same period of 1980. Partly because of this remarkable achievement, unit labour cost rises in the United Kingdom were among the lowest of our competitors.

Mr David Knott (Leek, C): Output per head in manufacturing rose by less than 1 per cent in the second quarter of 1979, when the Government came into office, and the third quarter of last year, the latest for which figures are available. Looking at it over a longer period, is this really a satisfactory situation?

Mr Jenkins: I am not sure that I recognise his figures. Those for manufacturing industry that we have show that output per head rose some 10 per cent and output per man-hour by 7½ per cent over the year.

Unit labour costs over the last 12 months have risen more in this country more slowly than in all our main industrial competitors. I suggest that good work which we have begun to recover some of the lost competitiveness of earlier years.

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby, SDP): The question suggested that the Government has an industrial strategy. I wonder if he can tell us what that is?

Mr Jenkins: I will send him copies of some of my recent speeches. (Laughter)

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C): In the absence of any helpful and sensible contribution from the unions of the House, I would accept congratulations, not just to the Government but to management and workforce, for what appears to be good news for the country, which is going in the right direction for once.

Mr Jenkins: I am glad to give credit primarily where it belongs — to the managers and those who work in industry. For having made what I consider a remarkable improvement in productivity at a time of considerable industrial difficulty.

Mr Derek Foster (Bishop Auckland, Lab): Was it the target that

manufacturing industry should lose 800,000 people in 18 months? Was it also the target that it should lose 20 per cent of its output in the greatest slump in the last 50 years?

It is small wonder that with so

## Industries that get too much subsidy

The proportion of the total amount of public subsidy for industry going to finance the British Steel Corporation, British Leyland and British Shipbuilders was excessive and must be reduced, Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for Industry, said during other exchanges.

Mr Sydney Chapman (Barnet, Chipping Barnet, C) had asked Mr Jenkins for his latest estimate of the total amount of public subsidy to be paid to industry this year, which he said of this was to be made available to the BSC, BL and British Shipbuilders.

Mr Jenkins: Total support for British industry in the current year is estimated to be around £3,000m. This includes the whole of regional assistance to industry, support for small firms, science, technology and many other heads.

A little over half of the total

will go to finance the three industries mentioned. I regard this proportion as excessive and it must be reduced as soon as practicable.

Mr Chapman: I understand that

BSC, BL and BS have had substantial amounts of labour in recent years. I would like to know if in future years the amount of total public subsidy to these three nationalized industries will be dramatically reduced and that any subsidy that may be likely in future will go to investing in sound capital projects and not the provision of uneconomic labour?

Mr Jenkins: A great deal of the

money that has been spent has

gone into sound capital projects

in the case of BL, some nine

major capital projects if say

£1,000m. In the case of steel

there has been some valuable

investment as part of the re-

structuring.

I hope that over the next two

or three years we shall see a

substantial reduction in the burden which these firms represent for the public sector, so that services we can do a bit more in the area of new, modern industry where some major industrial companies give support.

Mr Roy Hughes (Newport, Lab): The steel, motor car and shipbuilding industries are vital to Britain's future as an industrial nation. They have all been run down. If this new capital is to be realized and a return made upon it the Government could consider import controls to make some of this.

Mr Jenkins: It would be of no help to the increasing competitiveness of British industry if we were to embark upon a wide-ranging programme of import controls, as advocated by the official Opposition. The essentialness of industries, there is no point in maintaining import controls in whatever part which cannot in the end pay their way.

The Government's and the boards' intention is that we should make these viable industries which can contribute to the public sector, where they can secure viable markets.

Progress has been made by British Steel in improving productivity in its plants and increasing their efficiency, and as we have tried to discuss this with management and the work people feel that some action should be taken directly by the Government.

Mr Jenkins: Of course it does. At the same time, with its plants and the help of price increases I have announced will there be a long-term future for the British Steel Corporation as a productive, vital steel firm. Of course, there is no reason why this should be a public sector company.

Mr Kenneth Carlisle (Lincoln, C): It is worrying that the United States is considering restricting imports from Europe. Can he do

anything in government and in Europe to make certain this does not happen?

Mr Jenkins: He raises an important and disturbing issue. I attended a meeting of Community industry ministers in Brussels on January 13. We agreed unanimously that it was the United States recession rather than prices of European exports that was the main cause of the American steel-making problems.

We agreed to work together to

mount a robust defence against these actions.

Mr Jenkins: The day-to-day

conduct of industrial relations

has to be managed by the management of BL. This was made abundantly clear by Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, when Sir Michael Edwards was appointed, and it has been made clear by every minister since.

I can think of nothing that would be more damaging to the authority of the management of BL if I were to start to take matters out of their hands.

Information reaching me suggests that a large number of the workforce at Bathgate and Leyland are aware of the reality of their position and they have inundated the offices of the company for voluntary redundancy terms. They know perfectly well that this rationalization is going ahead.

Mr Stanley Orme, chief Oppo-

sition spokesman on industry

asked what progress had been

made on the introduction of

computers into schools

by all secondary schools

from January this year.

I am very satisfied with the

progress of the scheme so far

and we are well on the way to

reaching the objective of ensur-

ing that every secondary school

has at least one micro by the end

of 1982.

Mr Thomas Ellis (Wrexham,

C): Is he extending the list of

names of suppliers from two so

that other manufacturers may be

included?

Mr Baker: The scheme is being

extended to all secondary schools

from January this year and is

regarded as a priority for ones

which have been selected, but I am

considering the possibility of

extending the scheme to primary

schools and in that case, it will be

looked at further.

Mr Neville Trotter (Dymchurch,

C): Asked what progress had been

made on the introduction of

computers into schools

by all secondary schools

from January this year.

Mr Baker: The workers are

involved and have cooperated over

recent years in improving pro-

ductivity and output. I ask him in

the interests of that industry to

intervene.

Mr Jenkins: The day-to-day

conduct of industrial relations

has to be managed by the

management of BL. This was

made abundantly clear by Mr

James Callaghan, the former

Prime Minister, when Sir

Michael Edwards was appointed,

and it has been made clear by

every minister since.

I can think of nothing that

would be more damaging to the

authority of the management of

BL if I were to start to take

matters out of their hands.

Information reaching me suggests

that a large number of the work-

force at Bathgate and Leyland

are aware of the reality of their

position and they have inundated

the offices of the company for

voluntary redundancy terms.

They know perfectly well that

this rationalization is going ahead.

Mr Jenkins: The day-to-day

conduct of industrial relations

has to be managed by the

management of BL. This was

made abundantly clear by Mr

James Callaghan, the former

Prime Minister, when Sir

Michael Edwards was appointed,

and it has been made clear by

every minister since.

I can think of nothing that

would be more damaging to the

authority of the management of

BL if I were to start to take

matters out of their hands.

Information reaching me suggests

that a large number of the work-

force at Bathgate and Leyland

are aware of the reality of their

position and they have inundated

the offices of the company for

voluntary redundancy terms.

They know perfectly well that

this rationalization is going ahead.

Mr Jenkins: The day-to-day

conduct of industrial relations

has to be managed by the

management of BL. This was

made abundantly clear by Mr

James Callaghan, the former

Prime Minister, when Sir

Michael Edwards was appointed,

and it has been made clear by

every minister since.

I can think of nothing that

would be more damaging to the

authority of the management of

BL if I were to start to take

matters out of their hands.

Information reaching me suggests

that a large number of the work-

force at Bathgate and Leyland

are aware of the reality of their

position and they have inundated

the offices of the company for

voluntary redundancy terms.

They know perfectly well that

this rationalization is going ahead.

Mr Jenkins: The day-to-day

conduct of industrial relations

has to be managed by the

## Pay warning for 'ineffective' Telecom staff

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

British Telecom has disclosed that its field engineers average only three visits a day, less than half the figure achieved in the United States and up to half their time is spent "ineffectively".

Pay rises for 250,000 employees will be "extremely difficult to justify" this year, the state enterprise says.

In a "state of the business" message to management and some union officials, Sir George Jefferson, British Telecom chairman, paints a picture of serious overmanning, inflexible work practices, luxurious office accommodation and staff being paid more than their work deserves.

But he admits: "Management must bear the main responsibility for most of what is wrong — and for putting it right, with the help of unions and staff". Otherwise British Telecom would be in a weak position to face competition, he insists.

Revealing that BT's running costs rose at double last year's rate of inflation, Sir George points out that staff levels and wages grew by 18 per cent in 1979-80 and by 31 per cent in 1980-81. "A far outstripping growth", which is expected to decline from 4.6 per cent last year to 3.5 per cent in 1981-82.

In a catalogue of labour inefficiency, the chairman complains of:

Out-of-date methods of work; "over 40 per cent of field supervisors' time is spent on paperwork."

Inter-union arguments on operating computer terminals in mixed clerical/engineering areas.

Time-wasting in putting in telephone lines. "For every two hours spent on installation in the field, one hour is spent in control line plant allocations and replacements."

The number of survey officers has remained unchanged for 20 years, although the need for them has reduced. In the United States, AT & T installation and maintenance staff average seven visits a day, compared with our average of three."

Ineffective time still represents 40 per cent of the cost of external works.

Excessive manning levels in telephone exchange maintenance

principal offices at Manvers main colliery branch, South Yorkshire, before becoming area vice-president. He likes golf and serious music and supports Sheffield United.

He said: "I am sure the combination of a national president and the president of the Yorkshire miners working together will be infinitely better than a president of the Yorkshire miners fighting on behalf of the union and a national president sabotaging the union," a reference to the intervention of Mr Joseph Gormley, retiring president, in the recent wages ballot.

Mr Taylor, who is 52, has

been a miner since he

was 14 and held all the subsequent Labour Party

## Left-winger to carry on Scargill tradition

From Ronald Kershaw, Barnsley

that could be cut by better work organization.

"Grade drift" — people being paid a grade or so higher than there work deserves. More than one per cent of maintenance men in conventional Strowger exchanges are graded as telecommunications officers, the top of the manual scale, when "the figure should be nearer 50 per cent."

Those problems, Sir George goes on, are compounded by demarcation difficulties, inflexible work practices, rigidity on manning levels and slowness to accept change.

"It all amounts to a situation in which it should be extremely difficult to justify increasing pay next year."

"Not that I am attacking high wages as such. But they must be justified by high output, and we will have to place greater emphasis on payment for ability and performance, rather than parity or preservation of differentials."

He also discloses that there are "many other ways" in which the business over-spends. For example, telephone headquarters staff had grown by more than 10 per cent, to more than 25,000, since 1978. There were some 8,000 regional headquarters staff, "to say nothing of area HQs".

Furthermore, they enjoyed "over-generous" accommodation, compared with commercial firms, particularly with so many HQ staff in London. Staff also enforced uneconomic substitution rules, regardless of availability of competent junior staff on the spot, and there were "slow and expensive promotion and appointments procedures, with seniority often more influential than merit".

Sir George has told the management to put their house in order, and gives a warning: "I cannot guarantee that there will never be redundancies. This will depend on the success of the business and how effective we are in making the necessary changes."

## Protest on smoking publicity

By Annabel Ferriman  
Health Service Correspondent

Westminster City Council has started allowing cigarette manufacturers to advertise their products on parking meters. For this facility the council is guaranteed a minimum £10,000 a year revenue.

Its decision was condemned yesterday as disgraceful by Sir Douglas Black, president of the Royal College of Physicians, and Dr Keith Taylor, director-general of the Health Education Council.

Dr Taylor said: "The fact that any official body is willing to adopt this strategy for any amount of money is outrageous when the dangers of smoking are so well-known. It will bring closer the day we make cigarette advertising illegal".

Mr Roland Moyle, Labour MP for Lewisham, East, and a former Labour health spokesman, who said he was appalled at the decision, has written to Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister for Health, to complain.

He says in his letter: "I regard this practice by the Westminster City Council as deplorable on the part of anybody, but particularly appalling when undertaken by a body which has health responsibilities to the public in general".

He asks Dr Vaughan to approach the local government and the health associations to draw up an agreement which would stop "tobacco sponsorship by local government".

Mr Moyle has also complained to the city council. Mr David Witty, the council's chief executive, has replied that the council's contractor would ensure that the advertisements conformed to the Advertising Standards Authority's code of practice.

The council said yesterday: "The advertising of cigarettes is permitted on outdoor media, and as long as it is, I do not see why we should ban it". The rates charged vary from £1.25 to £2 a week.

## Skinhead killed rival fan

A skinhead football supporter whose punch killed a young Leeds supporter was jailed for three years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday. Keith Wilks, aged 19, a warehouseman, of Manor Road, Tottenham, north London, was convicted of manslaughter of Jeremy Burton, aged 18, who died in hospital from a fractured skull and brain damage.

Judge Charles Lawson, QC, told Wilks: "You indulged yourself in the sort of despicable violence that every decent citizen condemns. Because of what you did another young life was wasted."

The judge added that he had to make clear to other football hooligans that they

Hungarian hero rests in peace

From Our Correspondent Ludlow

Hungarian emigres in Britain have won a long battle to ensure that the remains of their national hero should be undisturbed in a Herefordshire country churchyard.

Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has told the Hungarian Ambassador that he will not allow the communist regime to exhume General Lazar Meszaros, who has come to symbolize Hungary's fight for freedom from oppression.

General Meszaros was defence minister and commander-in-chief of the Hungarian army defeated by the invading Austrian and Russian forces in 1848-49. He fled to Britain and died at Tilney, near Kington, north Herefordshire, in 1855.

Mr Peter Temple-Morris, the Conservative MP for Leominster, has disclosed that the Hungarian Government refused to accept a ruling by the Home Secretary in 1980 that General Meszaros could not be exhumed for reburial in Budapest. Two more applications have been made and Mr Temple-Morris says expatriate Hungarians feared Hungary's communist government would use "back door methods" to achieve the exhumation.

Mr Temple-Morris protested to the Home Office and the Foreign Office, and has been told by Lord Trefgarne, Parliamentary under-secretary of state at the Foreign Office, that Mr Whitelaw has given a final "no" to the Hungarian government. Lord Trefgarne said Mr Whitelaw would need "new and compelling evidence" to reopen the case.

The Hungarian Freedom Fighters Federation in Britain, the Mindzenty Foundation (UK) and the general's last living relative, a great niece living in New York, had all opposed exhumation.

The general's grave has become a shrine and a service is to be held on March 15 each year.

You can ask Charlie McDermott. He's IBM.

"IBM has been in Greenock for 30 years now and I've been with them for the last 25."

I started off making sub-assemblies, working with all kinds of people. There were fishermen and shop assistants. IBM would send them on courses or give them classroom instruction at the factory until the job was mastered. Then, as the jobs changed with the technology, people were retrained to do new things.

I went on courses myself. The work at the IBM Greenock factory kept changing and so did my interests. From sub-assemblies I went into quality control. First as an inspector to look for what was wrong and then as an analyst to understand

why things sometimes go wrong. Then I tried personnel, and I moved into management. That's seven jobs in all.

As a manager I know at IBM we never say, "Well, I'm sorry, but that machine is phasing out and we need someone with better skills. So goodbye and good luck". No, we help the person get better skills.

Part of my job is to encourage people. There are procedures to make sure that people don't get neglected or overlooked.

It's more competitive in the company now than when I started. That's because technology demands better skills than it used to. But, if a young person were to join us today, I could truthfully tell him or her that there's every chance of having as varied and interesting a career as I've had.

After all, who else could have

## Crack shot admits poaching charge

From a Correspondent King's Lynn

One of Britain's top marksmen admitted poaching when he appeared at King's Lynn yesterday.

Christopher Jary, aged 18, of Tennyson Avenue, Kings Lynn, one of this country's brightest prospects in the next Olympics, was fined £75.

His solicitor asked the magistrate to allow him to keep his gun and his shotgun certificate so that he could continue his intensive training for the 1984 Olympics.

Sergeant Ivan Jordan for the prosecution said Jary was stopped by police after he had been seen speeding. An officer saw him throw something heavy over a hedge and when he investigated he found a Browning 12 bore shotgun, worth £600. In the back of the car he saw six cock pheasants and numerous 12-bore cartridges.

Mr Ben Pearson, for the defence, said Jary had been talking about the new shooting season and he got over-enthusiastic. He went out in broad daylight

Mr Pearson added that Jary had to practice every day and if his shotgun certificate was lost it would jeopardise his place in the squad. "His future is in your hands", he told the magistrate, who ordered the pheasants and cartridges to be forfeited. They decided that the gun would not be confiscated.



Handing over: Mr Arthur Scargill (right) with Jack Taylor, his successor as Yorkshire's NUM president

principal offices at Manvers main colliery branch, South Yorkshire, before becoming area vice-president. He likes golf and serious music and supports Sheffield United.

He said: "I am sure the combination of a national president and the president of the Yorkshire miners working together will be infinitely better than a president of the Yorkshire miners fighting on behalf of the union and a national president sabotaging the union," a reference to the intervention of Mr Joseph Gormley, retiring president, in the recent wages ballot.

Mr Taylor said he would continue increasing the union's participation in political matters. "If we need to be political to defend our members' living standards, then we will be political."

Mr Taylor proposes to continue the Yorkshire area policy of holding miners' caucus meetings to attract union members to the right place at the right time for

meetings. He also made clear that he felt that some objection to the ballot procedure was due on behalf of members, although he always accepted ballot results.

"The policies of this union are made by the members and I shall carry out the progressive policies we have carried out over the last three years," he said.

He would work with Mr Scargill and other area officials to bring the NUM under one umbrella. Of Mr Scargill he said: "We genuinely believe in the same ends. As to achieving those ends, my methods might be different but I think we will sort it out one way or another".

He said that Mr Taylor had a head start because he had appeared with Mr Scargill on platforms speaking in the wages debate and had received much exposure in the Yorkshire Miner newspaper.

"I consider it was unfair on the membership, not on the candidates", Mr Walsh said.

Mr Taylor's reaction was that the option of speaking at various meetings was open to Mr Walsh and any other candidate. Mr Scargill denied any suggestion that the election had not been fair. It had been conducted on the same lines as every other election.

"It has not been a closed election. It has been a perfectly proper election. If any candidate is invited to speak by any organization, he is entitled to attend. What is not allowed is written propaganda."



offered me seven different careers — all here in the Greenock factory?"

Charlie McDermott, IBM UK

### IBM in Britain:

- 15,000 jobs in over 50 locations
- Two factories in Greenock and Havant
- A major development laboratory near Winchester
- £452 million exports in 1980
- £132 million invested in 1980.

For further information, please write to

External Communications  
Department, IBM United Kingdom  
Limited, P.O. Box 41, North Harbour,  
Portsmouth, Hants. PO6 3AU



100,000 Europeans work for IBM

## NEWS IN SUMMARY

## US used defoliants in Laos

New York.—In the middle of a campaign by the United States to draw attention to Soviet use of chemical warfare in Afghanistan, Cambodia and Laos comes a disclosure that the Americans conducted secret raids into Laos to spray herbicides in the jungle and in food growing areas (Michael Hamlyn writes).

The disclosure comes in an official Air Force history which has been obtained under the Freedom of Information Act. It makes it clear that raids into Laos, and the openly undertaken spraying in Vietnam were only authorized at the highest levels.

The defoliants used on Laos are not specified in the history, but it does say that generally in South-East Asia the Air Force used combinations of phenoxy herbicides including Agent Orange. Vietnam veterans claim that Agent Orange has been responsible for liver damage, nervous disorders, birth defects in their children and cancer.

American officials, including Mr Dean Rusk, then Secretary of State, and Mr Robert McNamara, the secretary of Defence, were allegedly part of a general conspiracy to deceive the public.

## Plea for peace in Eritrea

Nairobi.—Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, who called yesterday on the Eritrean secessionists who have been fighting for independence from Ethiopia for 20 years to "forget the past and join hands with the Ethiopian masses".

The Mengistu Government recently claimed that the guerrilla war in Eritrea was virtually over. The rebel groups deny the claim. Colonel Mengistu's call, made during a three-hour broadcast from Asmara, marks a significant change in the Government's approach to the secessionist war.

## Dozier shown with beard

Rome.—The Red Brigades released a communiqué and a new photograph of General James Dozier, the kidnapped American, informed sources said.

The communiqué, the fifth since the kidnapping of General Dozier from his home in Verona on December 17, and the photograph showing him with a long beard, were found in Rome after a telephone call to the *Gazzetta d'Italia*.

An editor at the newspaper said the document neither set demands for General Dozier's release nor gave any information about his fate. It contained only ideological slogans.

## Crash Boeing lost speed

Washington.—The Air Florida Boeing 737 which crashed here killing 78 people took 15 seconds longer than the normal half-minute to take off (Nicholas Hirst writes).

Investigators using information from the aircraft's "black box" flight recorder have determined that it gained the speed necessary for take-off of 144 knots but reached a maximum speed of only 147 knots and an altitude of only 337 ft.

Mr Francis McAdams, who is leading the inquiry, would not speculate on why the aircraft lost speed after leaving the runway and failed to climb normally.

## Khmer Rouge reject coalition

Singapore.—The Khmer Rouge has rejected Singapore's proposal for a loose coalition of Cambodians opposed to the Vietnamese. Mr Long Sary, its Foreign Minister, has written to the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) rejecting the proposals put to them two months ago.

## Bani-Sadr's helpers arrested in Iran

A number of Mujahedin guerrillas have been arrested in Iran in connexion with the escape to France last July of former president Bani-Sadr. The Islamic Republic News Agency said that the guerrillas had infiltrated an air force base to help Mr Bani-Sadr and Mr Masoud Rajavi, the Mujahedin leader to flee.

Poland: Brussels talks; Warsaw Pact exercise; resistance group

## EEC seeks credit squeeze on Moscow

From Ian Murray  
Brussels, Jan 25

European foreign ministers were seeking tonight an agreement on a credit squeeze on the Soviet Union to underline their protest about Moscow's involvement in establishing military rule in Poland.

During their informal meeting in Brussels, the EEC ministers discussed recommending the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to increase the export credit available to the Soviet Union for its purchases from the West. This would mean upgrading the Soviet Union from an "intermediate" to a "relatively rich country" within the organization's definitions. It would increase the cost of Soviet loans of up to five years from 10.5 per cent to 11 per cent and for long term loans from 11 per cent to 11.25 per cent. This could put up the cost to the Soviet Union of funding the controversial gas pipeline from Siberia to West Germany by £300m a year in interest charges.

Poland was only discussed briefly during the foreign ministers' informal meeting, but Greece did indicate that it was not entirely happy about the sanctions idea. Greece is expected to voice its disapproval more formally during tomorrow's regular session of the Council of Ministers.

Tomorrow's meeting is also likely to approve a Commission proposal that £18m set aside for subsidizing food prices for Poland should instead be made available for charities bringing humanitarian aid to the Polish people. There will also be a review of work carried out by technical experts of the Commission into the effect of imposing import restrictions on Soviet goods.

Officials monitoring today's meeting felt that there was insufficient progress during discussions about Poland for any complete package of European sanctions to be ready in the very near future. A further discussion on the package is to be held by officials at Nato on Wednesday and it will be subject to a further review at Nato again a week later.

■ Vienna: Ground and air forces of three Warsaw pack



Father and child walking in Warsaw. Martial law may be lifted by the end of February, General Jaruzelski said yesterday; but he emphasized it would be extended if the authorities faced serious opposition

## Journalist freed

Mr Greg Miskiw, the Sunday Mirror journalist who spent Christmas and New Year in a Polish jail on charges of entering the country illegally, is being permitted to return to London today or tomorrow after paying bail of £5,000, consular officials said in Warsaw. The bail was set pending the outcome of his appeal against a suspended sentence and fine.

■ Warsaw: Fugitive Solidarity activists have set up an all-Poland resistance steering committee to coordinate industrial protests (Roger Boyes writes).

According to a communiqué that has reached Western correspondents, members of the Solidarity National Commission still at large met on January 13 to discuss tactics in future underground actions.

The committee rejected government attempts to form a new, non-political trade union and said that their group would act as an

interim organization until Solidarity was allowed to re-emerge in its old form.

The communiqué gave three conditions that would have to be met before they would agree to a new union: an end to martial law, the release of all interned and a firm and enduring commitment to dialogue with Solidarity.

The all-Poland communiqué did not do this but, its three stated conditions for the resumption of dialogue with the Government are not

members of the Solidarity National Commission at large were present. According to preliminary reports, 90 out of 107 members were rounded up in the initial police raids in Gdańsk on the night martial law was declared.

Some have been arrested subsequently. The most senior member of the union still free is Mr Zbigniew Bujak, head of the Warsaw region, who presumably attended the meeting. The leader of the new organization was codenamed Mieszko, the first king of Poland, in the tenth century.

Although all attempts to regroup Solidarity have been underground, their statements have been surprisingly moderate. The letter from the Cracow underground Solidarity addressed to the Pope, for example, explicitly renounced the use of violence.

The all-Poland communiqué did not do this but, its three stated conditions for the resumption of dialogue with the Government are not

## Mitterrand's Soviet gas deal attacked

Paris, Jan 25.—Criticism was mounting today over the big French gas contract with the Soviet Union announced yesterday, as France people that "they have nothing left to hope for from the West except for a few charitable gestures."

The normally pro-socialist newspaper, *Le Matin*, pointed

President Mitterrand's government has been one of the most outspoken among the Western allies in its condemnation of martial law in Poland, and has held the Soviet Union responsible.

Industry sources said "the state firm Gaz de France (GDF) was on the verge of settling a two-year disagreement on a new gas price with Algeria's Sonatrach company, clearing the way for a double supply to about 55 billion cubic metres a year."

Taken together, new

Algerian imports and the accord signed on Friday with the Soviet Union for supplies from planned Siberian pipeline will ensure about 55 per cent of France's gas needs in the second half of this decade.

While the Algerian deal is expected to go through without controversy, the contract with Moscow has provoked condemnation from both right-wing and left-wing critics who see it conflicting with France's attitude towards the Kremlin.

■ Jacques Chirac, re-elected this weekend as leader of the neo-Gaullist RPR Party and effectively leader of France's opposition, said "the Socialists no longer have the right to speak to the Poles about human rights and hope".

The 25-year contract, signed in the face of calls by the United States for reduced trade with the Soviet Union, was attacked as inopportune by the CFDT trade union confederation, the Government's main union ally.

"Without any doubt, this operation weakens the impact of the policy of France and its European partners towards the Polish situation and the strategy of the Soviet Union," a senior official

Treviran writes.

The sources said that the

agreement, under which France will receive an additional 8 billion cubic metres of gas a year from 1984, would confirm for the Polish people that "they have nothing left to hope for from the West except for a few charitable gestures."

The normally pro-socialist newspaper, *Le Matin*, pointed

President Mitterrand's government has been one of the most outspoken among the Western allies in its condemnation of martial law in Poland, and has held the Soviet Union responsible.

Industry sources said "the state firm Gaz de France (GDF) was on the verge of settling a two-year disagreement on a new gas price with Algeria's Sonatrach company, clearing the way for a double supply to about 55 billion cubic metres a year."

Taken together, new

Algerian imports and the accord signed on Friday with the Soviet Union for supplies from planned Siberian pipeline will ensure about 55 per cent of France's gas needs in the second half of this decade.

While the Algerian deal is expected to go through without controversy, the contract with Moscow has provoked condemnation from both right-wing and left-wing critics who see it conflicting with France's attitude towards the Kremlin.

Critical press commentators suggested today that this was in the tradition of French governments since President de Gaulle established the country's "pacte" relationship with Moscow over 20 years ago.

The sources said that M Pierre Mauroy, the Prime Minister, was expected to give a public explanation of the gas decision within the next few days. In the only public comment so far by a member of government, M Jacques Delors, the finance minister, said last night that the gas deal, which follows a similar contract between Moscow and West Germany last year, reflected France's desire to diversify its energy sources.

Total Algerian and Soviet gas imports will represent about 10 per cent of the country's energy needs in 1990, according to Gaz de France statistics. — Reuter.

Leading article, page 11

Business News, page 13

## Gaullist resurgence

## Emphasis on new men and ideals for France

From Charles Hargrove, Toulouse, Jan 25

Something is obviously beginning to change in the rather old Gaullist message and movement, after years of wear and tear of power.

This change, together with the party's rediscovered unity (after the internal clashes caused by Giscard) and the firm conviction that it is now the spearhead of the opposition, was the hallmark of the party's weekend congress in Toulouse. It showed conspicuously in the meeting's setting, its style and its speech.

The old Gaullist Party is turning into a younger, closer knit, dynamic party, rid to a large extent of its trailing clouds of glory and of its aging potentates, which M. Jacques Chirac, the Mayor of Paris, and his bright young men now have well in hand. M. Chirac's overwhelming, rather East European-style re-election as president at the Toulouse Congress with 99.15 per cent of the vote, shows

the press conference that the

United States had originated all modern weapons systems, forcing the Soviet Union to follow suit. "We had to react to the military threat posed by the United States and deploy the necessary weapons on our side," he said. — Reuter.

The emphasis was on new men, a new ideal and new methods, including the use of

one of the foremost marketing experts in France, combined with loyalty to the fundamental principles of Gaullism. It is not surprising if the change did not entirely come off. It is a difficult one, and will take time.

But old hands from past Gaullist congresses noted that the traditional "high mass", with set speeches by party "barons" and notables, to which the rank and file merely said "Amen", was giving way, partly at least, to something in which more room was given to the younger generation of party workers.

These were the portraits of

General de Gaulle and the Cross of Lorraine. Instead, the party's new slogan: "Freedom, Progress, the Nation", was much in evidence and among those who addressed the congress, there was a majority of the younger leaders of the party with a new, refreshingly direct and frank approach, both to its problems and its opportunities.

One of the most striking innovations was the organization of discussion groups on means of day-to-day democracy, such as: "The school of tomorrow"; "Who speaks in the name of the worker"; "Bureaucracy, a creeping disease"; and "What use is the family?" Ordinary militants could, and did, speak up, criticizing party policy and leadership and calling for more drive and concern for down-to-earth problems.

These discussion groups held together in a huge exhibition hall, next to the one where the congress proper took place, were rather a flop technically, degenerating into an impossible hubbub of voices amplified by loudspeakers.

But they were a convincing exercise in party democracy, designed to convey the impression of a dynamic, popular movement, with strong grassroots, which was embarking on a new resistance battle on nationalization. He proclaimed: "Here and now, Frenchmen have entered

## Grain flop threatens livestock

Moscow, Jan 25.—The Soviet Union's grain harvest last year may have been well below Western forecasts, and could lead to the slaughter of livestock because of fodder shortages. Western agricultural experts said here

The most important immediate issue facing Congress will be the 1983 Budget, which President Reagan is due to submit early next month. The President is understood to have decided on \$31,000m in spending cuts for the next fiscal year, more than half of which is to come from domestic programmes.

But after initially accepting a plan to raise excise taxes last week, the President has had second thoughts about tax increases, Administration sources say.

Debate on the social issues is likely to strain Republican unity which held together remarkably well during 1981. The right-wingers are expected to try to force the party on to a more conservative track.

Other major issues will include Senate consideration of Senator Harrison Williams, who is facing expulsion because of his conviction in the Abscam scandal; revision of the Clean Air Act; dismantling of the Department of Education and Energy; tightening of the Freedom of Information Act; and legislation to curb the powers of independent regulatory agencies such as the Federal Trade Commission.

Now it might be necessary to slaughter some livestock. This was the third poor harvest in a row, and the previous two years had left very few fodder reserves.

Transport facilities limited grain imports to 43 million tonnes, and most of that would be needed for people.

## DRIVE BY LISBON FOR EEC ENTRY

From Richard Wiggs  
Lisbon, Jan 25

Senhor Francisco Pinto Balsemão, the Portuguese Prime Minister, is in Brussels today at the start of an "offensive" to ensure his country enters the EEC early in 1984 regardless of what happens about Spain. The initiative will take him round all the EEC capitals.

Both Portugal and Spain have long ago had a rivalry over who enters the EEC first. Both within a few months made their formal applications almost five years ago.

What is worrying Lisbon is that the growing resistance to Spanish membership both within Spain and among some Community countries will through the "grand design" of joining to which all Portugal's democratic parties are committed.

Much Portuguese effort is being spent on resisting any lumping together of this country's entry negotiations with those of Spain. An additional element of suspicion between the two Iberian capitals concerns Spain joining Nato.



Rudolf Nureyev, the Russian born dancer who defected in 1961, receiving his certificate of Austrian citizenship from Herr Leopold Gratz, Mayor of Vienna, yesterday.

Crew 'lied about attack'

By Our Foreign Staff

Japanese maritime safety officials have accused members of the crew of a Japanese chemical tanker of lying about a recent attack on their vessel by Philippines air force fighters.

The 5,307 ton tanker, the Hegg, was strafed off Mindanao Island in the southern Philippines 10 days ago. A code was seriously wounded.

According to the Kyodo news agency, Mr. Hideo Takakura, the captain of the Hegg, and the 21 other crew originally told maritime safety officials that the ship had been flying the Japanese flag when it was strafed and the no warning to stop had been given.

However, after subsequent investigation the safety authority had concluded that both

these statements were false.

It's officials believed that the ship's owner, Kitanihon Oil Kaiun Company, had persuaded the crew to lie "so that negotiations on compensation for damage caused by the strafing can be conducted to the advantage of the company," Kyodo claimed.

The news agency added that the officials plan to question Mr. Chikazo Suzuki, the president of the company, who has denied that he instructed the crew to make any false statements.

UN death leap

New York.—Mr. Johannes Raven, aged 57, an American staff member of the United Nations secretariat, jumped to his death from the window of his eighteenth-floor office.

He had

Soviet  
backedNEWS IN  
SUMMARYKenya MP  
shot dead  
in ambush

Nairobi. — Gunmen shot dead Mr Alex Isaka Umuro, a Kenya MP, when they ambushed his car in a remote area of northern Kenya yesterday, the official Kenya News Agency reported.

It quoted a survivor of the dusk attack as saying that eight men in army uniforms and with rifles fired a flare and then poured a hail of bullets into the MP's car. One survivor, Mr Bundi Murianki, said the MP died instantly. Six other passengers in the vehicle fled unhurt into the bush.

The incident took place near Marsabit, 250 miles north of Nairobi in Kenya's north-eastern province, scene of bandit activity in recent years.

Former slave  
dies aged 119

Bunnell, Florida — Mr Ike Ward, a woodcutter born a slave on a Virginia plantation on Christmas Day 1862, when Abraham Lincoln was president, has died here aged 119, one day after he entered a nursing home for the first time.

He was married 16 times and outlived all his wives. For the past five years he was looked after by Miss Rachel Hall, a 62-year-old cousin. He had worked, ploughing his own one-acre plot, until two weeks ago.

He was always in perfect health, never used a walking stick or wore glasses.

£50m scheme to  
save Sahel

Práia, Cape Verde Islands. — General Moussa Traore, the Malian head of state, has complained that after an initial burst of enthusiasm, the world's rich countries had lost interest in saving West Africa's Sahel region from drought and desertification.

He spoke after a meeting of an eight-nation committee which decided to build up emergency food stocks for the region.

The £50m plan, backed by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, will be finalized in Rome in March between the Sahel states and Western donor countries.

Vote on Koivisto  
as President

Helsinki. — Finland's Council of Electors will meet today to confirm Dr Mauno Koivisto's election as the country's next president.

The electors theoretically can vote up to three times, but Mr Koivisto, who is 57, is certain to receive more than the 151 votes needed for victory in the 301-strong Council of Electors in the first round. He controls 145 Social Democratic and independent electors and the 22 electors of the Communist party's Euro-Communist wing have decided to vote for him. A moderate Social Democrat, he will be Finland's first Socialist President.

Belgian pirates  
jam air waves

Brussels. — Angry Belgian radio pirates have begun a war of the air waves by jamming output from the national French language network in Brussels (Ian Murray writes). They were protesting against the seizure by police last week of broadcasting equipment used by four pirate stations.

The Belgian Independent Radio Group used vans with jamming equipment which toured the capital.

Court told of £300m  
traffic in heroin

Palermo. — Seventy-six alleged Mafia heroin traffickers were sent for trial here charged with criminal association, trafficking in illegal drugs and other crimes.

Signor Giovanni Falcone, the investigating magistrate, said heroin traded through Sicily to the United States had made the group about \$600m (nearly £300m).

## Miro leaves hospital

Palma de Mallorca. — Joan Miro, the Spanish painter, aged 89, left hospital after two weeks during which he had a pacemaker fitted.

## Six die in crashes

Parma. — Six people died and 50 were injured in car crashes in the fog on the motorway known as the "Superhighway of the Sun" near here in northern Italy.

Egypt takes first  
step to better  
Soviet relations

From Our Correspondent, Cairo, Jan 25

The announcement by Egypt that 66 Soviet technical advisers will be coming to Egypt is the first big step towards normalizing relations between the countries, now at an all-time low.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman told *The Times* that the technicians had been requested by industrial sectors which were set up with Soviet assistance in the 1960s. That was the time of the Soviet-Egyptian honeymoon which came to a sudden halt when the then President Sadat expelled 17,000 military advisers.

Mr Sadat took a second harsh stand against Moscow in September, a month before his assassination, when he expelled the Soviet Ambassador and six top diplomats on the grounds that they were fomenting Christian-Muslim strife.

Seven hundred technicians working on the Aswan High Dam, the Helwan iron and steel complex and the aluminium factory in Upper Egypt were also ejected.

Mr Kamal Hassan Aly, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, told *The Times* the technicians would be returning "only for a specific period — to install equipment that had been contracted for before they were expelled".

They would be continuing the original term of their contracts. He did not know how long they would stay or when they would start arriving.

Egypt did not expect to exchange ambassadors with Moscow soon, despite speculation to the contrary. "It

Gulf plans  
policy  
for defence

Jiddah, Jan 25. — Arab defence ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council opened two days of talks today intended to coordinate defence policy in the area.

As the discussions began two leading Saudi daily newspapers pinpointed Iran as the main threat to stability in the area, and called for the assembly of a strike force to combat the threat posed by Tehran's Islamic fundamentalist leaders.

The ministers from Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates met in Riyadh, the Saudi capital, for medical treatment and Mr Mzali was on a tour of southern Tunisia.

Tunisian officials appeared to be embarrassed by the visit although it is believed that Colonel Gaddafi had sent word from Algiers that he intended to return to Libya by road through Tunisia.

The officials said that Colonel Gaddafi's talks held in the southern town of Gades with Mr Mzali and the Tunisian ministers for the economy, planning, the interior and justice were cordial and relaxed, but gave no other details.

Relations between Libya and Tunisia have been strained since Colonel Gaddafi's attempt to merge the two countries was rejected by President Bourguiba only a few hours after they both agreed to the plan in January 1974.

Relations were severed when Libyan-trained Tunisian guerrillas attacked the southern mining town of Gafsa in January 1980.

The two countries are also in conflict over the limits of the potentially oil-rich continental shelf between them. They have put this dispute before the International Court at The Hague which is expected to deliver its verdict next month.

Gaddafi  
mystery  
in Tunisia

Tunis, Jan 25. — Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader is reported to have left Tunisia by road for Libya after meeting Mr Muhammad Mzali, the Prime Minister, and other ministers during a surprise visit to Tunisia.

Relations between the two countries are strained and diplomats were surprised when Colonel Gaddafi arrived unannounced from Algiers on Saturday night. President Habib Bourguiba is in the United States for medical treatment and Mr Mzali was on a tour of southern Tunisia.

Tunisian officials appeared to be embarrassed by the visit although it is believed that Colonel Gaddafi had sent word from Algiers that he intended to return to Libya by road through Tunisia.

The officials said that Colonel Gaddafi's talks held in the southern town of Gades with Mr Mzali and the Tunisian ministers for the economy, planning, the interior and justice were cordial and relaxed, but gave no other details.

Relations between Libya and Tunisia have been strained since Colonel Gaddafi's attempt to merge the two countries was rejected by President Bourguiba only a few hours after they both agreed to the plan in January 1974.

Relations were severed when Libyan-trained Tunisian guerrillas attacked the southern mining town of Gafsa in January 1980.

The two countries are also in conflict over the limits of the potentially oil-rich continental shelf between them. They have put this dispute before the International Court at The Hague which is expected to deliver its verdict next month.

## Nimeiry rides the storm in Sudan

By Andrew Lyett

Sir James Robertson, one of the last and most respected British administrators in Sudan, once said that to understand Sudanese politics you had either to be a prophet or a fool.

President Jaafar Nimeiry, is neither. He is a tough, competent soldier who against all odds has governed the largest and potentially most divisive country in Africa for over 12 years.

Earlier this month it seemed President Nimeiry's knack of shuffling the political cards in Sudan and still remaining on top of the pack might be deserting him. Riots swept Khartoum and provincial cities in the wake of the President's decision to raise sugar prices by more than 60 per cent. There were also reported disturbances in the South after the detention of prominent regional politicians.

Since then the atmosphere has cooled. The death last weekend of Sherif el-Hindi, leader of the Sudanese opposition in exile, failed to incite insurrection in Khartoum. President Nimeiry scored something of a public relations coup by announcing the death of his adversary himself on Sudanese radio.

In another move, President Nimeiry also yesterday dissolved the top levels of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), the country's sole legal political party and launched a sweeping internal

review of the organization (AFP reports).

The President explained that the new measures were designed to ensure broader participation by the people in the process of national construction and to ensure collective responsibility that our nation is passing through".

He has also turned his attention to foreign policy matters, reaching an important understanding with President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad to halt Sudan's support for the guerrilla activities of Hissene Habre in eastern Chad and to tone down his propaganda campaign against Libya.

This appearance of business as usual indicates that



## Warsaw Pact winter exercises begin

Carrington attacked

Britain upsets both  
Israel and PLO

From Edward Mortimer, Beirut, Jan 25

A British Foreign Secretary's lot is not a happy one, or not in the Middle East anyway. In Israel Lord Carrington is likely to encounter demonstrations by Israeliis infuriated by what they regard as his "undisguised support for many of the aims of the Palestine Liberation Organization".

Yet at PLO offices in Beirut the visiting British journalist is greeted by a barrage of complaints about Lord Carrington's performance, particularly during the second half of last year, when he was President of the EEC council of Ministers.

The complaints were voiced with particular earnestness, more in sorrow than in anger, by Dr Ahmad Sidqi al-Dajani, the PLO executive member responsible for European Arab dialogue.

When Britain assumed the EEC presidency in July, Dr Dajani said in an interview that the Arabs were optimistic about Lord Carrington's personality, but the six months passed "without any small positive deed from the presidency towards a comprehensive settlement".

He asked why Lord Carrington kept imposing conditions on him and Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, whereas the Foreign Secretary was now going to visit Israel, without conditions, "after Israel has annexed Golan, has bombed Beirut, has tortured our people, and so many things?"

Dr Dajani asked why Lord Carrington had not continued the contacts with the PLO leadership maintained by his predecessors in the EEC chair.

The demand for "a signal towards recognition of Israel" was unreasonable, Dr Dajani said, since Israel did not recognize the PLO and its leaders had declared frankly that they would have no dealings with the PLO even if it did recognize Israel.

Mr Arafat and the PLO leaders had made it abundantly clear in recent years that their aim was a peaceful settlement, including an independent Palestinian state.

Dr Dajani said Palestinians were being subjected by Israel to measures such as detention without trial and the blowing up of houses, under laws introduced in Palestine by Britain.

He deplored the fact that no "official voice" had been heard saying that these laws had been a mistake, or that such punishments could not be justified by British law in present circumstances.

Fears for  
health of  
Deng growCorruption deplored  
by Indian President

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, Jan 25

In a remarkably candid speech on the eve of India's Republic Day President Sanjiva Reddy tonight deplored the growth of violence and corruption in the country.

He spoke of "consequences too frightening to contemplate" if faith in the political system were further eroded, and rued the decay of "the noble spirit" of Mahatma Gandhi.

The speech, broadcast on All-India Radio, was notable for its strong element of anxiety and disappointment which animated the nation only a few decades ago. Why is that permissive attitude has overtaken our society? Have we of the older generation set a wrong example?" he asked.

President Reddy said he had talked about disturbing features of the national scene because he wanted to give a warning that if action were not taken to arrest the disregard of moral values in public life, "faith in our political system will be undermined with consequences too frightening to contemplate".

In words meant to be reflected on, he said that people should act according to the constitution. Any attempt to transgress its limits would only lead to confusion.

The presidency in India is an apolitical figurehead function, and President Reddy's frank comments will no doubt provoke criticism for that reason, if not others. Mrs Indira Gandhi, The Prime Minister, may not like some of the things he said, considering that she has led the country for 12 of its 34 independent years.

DRUG WAR  
VICTORY  
CLAIMED

From David Watts  
Singapore, Jan 25

The Thai military is claiming an important victory against the principle opium dealer in the Golden Triangle after five days of fighting at the edge of the area.

The fighting began late last week when the Thais engaged Chang Chifu's Burmese separatist Shan United Army in north-west Thailand close to the Burmese border.

By tonight they claimed to have killed 90 of Chang's men, wounded twice that number and captured one of his most important strongholds. Security forces lost 17 dead.

Western diplomats and military men in Thailand, however, treat the Thai claims with some scepticism.

According to the Thais their forces captured some 307 tons of ammunition and 4,000 weapons.

Prisoners of  
conscience

By Caroline Moorehead

Liliana Graciela Vogler, a university student aged 17 when she was arrested, on June 25, 1975, in her home in Rio Cuarto, in the province of Córdoba. After her confession, said to have been extracted under torture, she and two friends were involved in political activities, she was charged under Law 20,840 which deals with "subversive activities". She is now serving a nine-year prison sentence.

During the two days after her arrest she is said to have been held by the provincial police, who drew up a "declaration" of guilt and forced her, after torture, to sign it. Later she was told that if she denied the confession in court her family would be killed. In court she duly confirmed it, though the preliminary hearings came to an end declared that she had been beaten.

After further student arrests in Rio Cuarto the city's federal judge ordered her to be moved to Córdoba penitentiary for a new investigation. This time she demanded, and got, a promise of protection from the court. In court she gave details of her torture, but again all mention was removed from the published record.

Five days later, part of her family house was blown up. A few weeks later, another bomb blasted the house and the offices of a brewery in San Sebastian last night. Scuffles between leftists and right-wing activists occurred at the weekend in Madrid and Ortega.

Dissent rumbles on as  
Spanish MP quits

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Jan. 25

With cracks appearing in Spain's leading political parties, Señor Francisco Soler, MP for Almeria, confirmed today in a radio broadcast that he plans to quit the ruling Socialist Democratic Union (UCD) because he "cannot identify with its performance".

President Nimeiry has tried to give his economic measures street-level credibility by setting up special courts which fine and flog unfortunate traders who charge an extra 10 piastres on a fixed-price bottle of lemonade. But critics say such innovations hit unfairly at the souk merchants while fat-cat businessmen, who have made fortunes from hoarding goods, go scot-free.

In some ways the United States holds the key to President Nimeiry's success or failure. It now gives more aid to Sudan than to any country in black Africa.

The trouble — for President Nimeiry himself, who suffers from a constricting form of hyper-tension, and for any interested observer of Sudan — is that there is no obvious successor.

So President Nimeiry may hang on to the balancing job at which he excels — unless the forthcoming special congress of the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union party, called for February, brings some surprises, as has been widely tipped.

On the left, too, all is not well, although the Socialists' popularity is increasing, according to various polls. The Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the principal opposition, has decided not to form a coalition with the

## Law Report January 26 1982

## Privy Council

## Lawful custody to be proved

Dillon v The Queen

Before Lord Fraser of Tulliberton, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Rookhope and Lord Bridge of Harwich. Judgment delivered January 25

When a police constable was charged with permitting a prisoner to escape from his custody, the prosecution was not entitled to rely on a presumption that the prisoner's detention in custody was lawful but had to prove it lawfully by "affirmative evidence".

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council allowed the appeal by Roy Dillon, a police constable, from a decision of the Court of Appeal of Jamaica by which that constable was convicted of an offence against his conviction by Mr Justice Lambert, a resident magistrate at Kingston, Jamaica, of having negligently permitted Paul Bryan and Robert Blackwood to escape from lawful custody.

Mr Nigel Murray, for the constable, Mr Ian X. Forde, QC, Director of Public Prosecutions, Jamaica, and Mr F. Algernon Smith, Deputy DPP, Jamaica, for the Crown.

LORD FRASER, delivering their Lordships' judgment, said that the appellant was a police constable. On April 25, 1976 he had been duty at the central police station lock-up in Kingston, Jamaica. His duties included guarding the cells and ensuring that the prisoners in custody did not escape. Among the prisoners were Paul Bryan and Robert Blackwood. While his superior officer was engaged in duties elsewhere the constable had opened the cells occupied by the prisoners Bryan and Blackwood and allowed them to escape. He was charged before the resident magistrate with having negligently permitted Bryan and Blackwood to escape from lawful custody.

At the hearing, the evidence was that the prisoner Bryan had been arrested in February 1976 on a charge of shooting with intent, that he had escaped from custody and been recaptured on March 24, 1976. Thereafter he

had been in custody until he escaped again on April 25.

There was no evidence to show that he had been brought before a magistrate between March 24 and April 25 or that on March 24 there had been any written order for his detention by the Crown. It concluded that if he had not been brought before a magistrate between March 24 and April 25 his continued detention would have been unlawful.

As regarded the prisoner Blackwood, he had been transferred to the central police station lock-up from the remand section of the General Penitentiary, Kingston. There was no evidence as to any power pursuant to which he had been transferred to the lock-up and held there.

The Crown had argued that on a charge of negligently permitting a prisoner to escape from lawful custody the prosecution did not have to prove affirmatively that the prisoner's detention had been lawful and that it was entitled to rely on a presumption to that effect in accordance with the maxim *omnis presumption rei cognoscendi esse acta donetur probatur in contrarium* (things are presumed to have been done properly in the absence of proof to the contrary).

Hawkins's *Principles of the Crown* 7th edition (1975), chapter 18, 1952, considering what should be judged an escape, stated that there had to have been an actual arrest and that the arrest, imprisonment and any continued imprisonment had to be justified. In accordance with that authority, the *Archbold's Criminal Evidence and Practice in Criminal Cases* 40th edition (1979) paragraph 3428 stated that to establish the offence the prosecution had to prove that the constable had had the prisoner in actual custody under a lawful warrant.

It was quite clear that the lawfulness of the detention was a necessary precondition for the offence of permitting an escape. It was also well established that the courts would not presume the existence of facts which were capable of an inference. See *R v Willis* (1972) 2 Cox CC 164 and Scott v Baker (1969) 1 QB 659.

## Queen's Bench Division

## Wife in refuge is homeless

Regina v Ealing London Borough, Ex parte Sidhu

Before Mr Justice Hodgson

Judgment delivered January 21

The fact that a woman is accommodated at a refuge for battered wives could not justify a local authority's refusal to treat her as a homeless person under section 1 of the Housing (Homeless Persons) Act 1977. In all the circumstances, the local authority was not entitled to require her to obtain a final custody order in respect of the children before treating her as a person in priority need of accommodation under the Act.

Mr Justice Hodgson so held in the Queen's Bench Division on January 21, 1982, in an application by Paramjit Kaur Sidhu for declarations that she was a homeless person in priority need of accommodation within the meaning of section 2(1)(a) of the Act; that she had become neither homeless nor threatened with homelessness intentionally within the meaning of section 8 of the Act; and that the London Borough of Ealing were in breach of their duties under the Act.

Mr Andrew Arden for Mrs Sidhu; Mr Patrick Clarkson for the London Borough of Ealing.

MR JUSTICE HODGSON said that Mrs Sidhu's marriage first ran into difficulties in 1976. In 1979 their council rent ran into arrears. In January 1981 she was thrown out of the house after being attacked by her husband. After family intervention a reconciliation was effected. In March 1981 she, her husband and two young children were evicted from their council accommodation by order of the court.

They applied to the local authority for accommodation under the Act and the local authority took less than 24 hours to decide that they were both intentionally homeless. They were provided with temporary accommodation and at the end of April 1981 got accommodation in one room of a private house.

Mrs Sidhu was again subjected to violence in July 1981. She left her husband and was given accommodation in a refuge for battered wives.

That refuge was not in the London Borough of Ealing. Like all other refuges it was under extreme pressure, but the applicant and her children were fortunate in having a room of their own.

In August 1981 Mrs Sidhu had an interview with an officer of the homeless families unit of Ealing borough and applied for accommodation. On September 11, 1981, she was given notice in court that she was in control of the two children by the county court. A few days later she heard that her husband had gone to India. A copy of the court order was sent to the local authority.

On September 29, 1981, as a result of a telephone conversation, Mrs Sidhu's solicitors wrote to the local authority stating that they understood that the authority was not prepared to regard her as homeless and that a full custody order had been granted, thus asking if that was correct.

The local authority replied that the applicant was not to be considered for a permanent residence until a full custody order had been granted, pointing out that she had been reconciled with her husband after a separation earlier in the year, that the family had been evicted for non-payment of rent and that she was intentionally homeless in March 1981, and that she would be considered as a separate unit once legal proceedings had been completed.

From that letter it was clear that the local authority were not prepared even to contemplate their statutory duty under the Act until what they were pleased to call a "full custody order" was granted.

The solicitor drew the court's attention to the judgment in *R v North Devon District Council, Ex parte Lewis* (1981) 1 WLR 328 and also to that which they plainly knew, namely that under section 2 (1) (b) of the Act

the applicant and her children as a separate unit were unintentionally homeless, having been forced to leave when threatened with violence.

Refusing again to reply the solicitors wrote again asking the local authority to provide a statement under section 8 of the Act.

The local authority replied that the applicant would be assessed in her own right and would not be deemed intentionally homeless unless she had become a separate unit, but that she could not be assessed as such until she was legally separated from her husband and had obtained custody of the children, until which time she was still part of the original family unit and subject to the earlier ruling of the local authority.

They also claimed that the provision of accommodation at the refuge in North Kensington was an adequate discharge of their duties under section 3(4) of the Act and stated that the authority were still investigating whether the applicant had a priority need, pending the outcome of custody proceedings.

The court directed that the application for a final custody order under section 8 on the ground that while Mrs Sidhu might be threatened with homelessness she was not actually homeless, and that investigations were continuing. They stated that she had a priority need or a custody order, while not specified in the Act, would easily result in full local authority before a separated spouse could be accepted as homeless and in priority need.

His Lordship said it was plain from that letter that the local authority had no access to law reports or failed to understand the judgment to which they had been referred. The local authority had taken no part in securing Mrs Sidhu's accommodation, and it was not in their area. So far as she was concerned the local authority were still investigating whether she was in priority need.

It was difficult to imagine a more stark misdirection by a local authority than the letter implied. There was nothing about the factual situation which it could conveniently said required further investigation.

The solicitors wrote to the local authority informing them that they intended applying to the court for judicial review, and the local authority replied that Mrs Sidhu was "not for the time being homeless".

On the court the local authority submitted that Mrs Sidhu and her children were not homeless under section 1 of the Act because they were being accommodated by the charity of the Women's Aid organization. It was regular practice for the local authority to see fit to instruct counsel to put forward that submission which was totally unjustified.

His Lordship said it was important that refugees be seen as ordinary families and that women living in refuges were still homeless under the terms of the Act. If it was suggested that they were not homeless it would be necessary for the applicant who had not got a final custody order to be taken out of the Act, was totally wrong in law.

The danger that the Act could be used to circumvent the queue waiting for accommodation could not be avoided in anyway, nor could any reasonable local authority think that it could.

Solicitors: Darlington & Parkinson, Ealing; Mr N. L. Green, Ealing.

## Signatures not surplusage

Regina v Torri

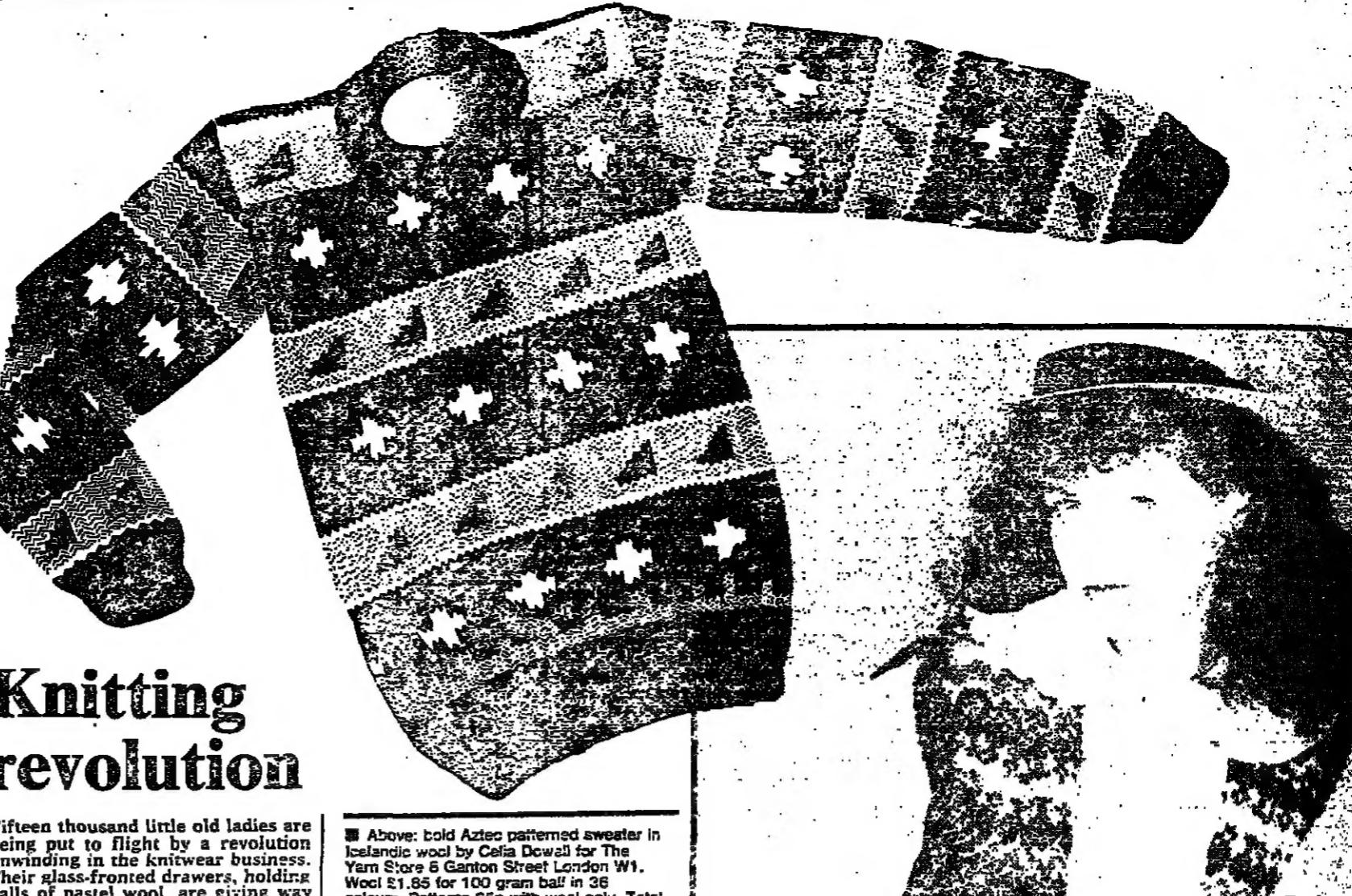
The fact that a company's seal was a sufficient signature to make a will was not to mean that other signatures could not be, or cease to be, material parts of the document; and accordingly it could not be argued that allegedly forged signatures were in any event surpluses which could not close an offence contrary to section 1 of the Forgeries Act 1913.

It was contended by the local authority that not only must they be satisfied that there were dependent children living with her, it was difficult to understand how the local authority could argue that the applicant had a whole class of persons that it was set up to help and for whom it was extremely important.

On the question whether Mrs Sidhu was in priority need of accommodation it was clear that she was in priority need if she had dependent children living with her. It was difficult to understand how the local authority could argue that the applicant had a whole class of persons that it was set up to help and for whom it was not so in the applicant's case.

It was contended by the local authority that not only must they be satisfied that there were dependent children living with the applicant but they must also be satisfied that there was not

## Hand-knit fashion by Suzy Menkes



## Knitting revolution

Fifteen thousand little old ladies are being put to flight by a revolution in the knitwear business. Their glass-fronted drawers, holding balls of wool, are giving way to bright interiors looped with skeins of colourful yarn. Cosy displays of be-ribbed matinee coats or baby's mittens have been replaced by witty picture sweaters and bold collages of colour.

A new breed of retailer, who sees knitting as art and craft, has now sprung up to challenge the elderly lady in the corner shop — who has found herself squeezed by increasing rents and rates.

Against all predictions, it is the younger generation who have taken up the needles. Many people still knit to pass the time and to save money (although that is a finely-balanced calculation in a busy life). But new knitters are inspired by the chance of creating something original and by fashion's emphasis on hand-knits.

Colour and texture have been the major development in the yarn business over the last decade. Where once we were talking about a limited range of standard shades (based on blue, red and neutrals), the good yarn manufacturers now have colour ranges that could match a decorator's paint chart. The standard two-ply double knitting wools have been supplemented by clouds of soft mohair, balls of hard glitter lurex, tweed, marled and boucle yarns. Even thermal yarns, to give extra warmth without bulk and weight, have been produced by companies like Lister Lee.

The knitting trade descends on Harrogate this week for the Needlecraft Exhibition. They are beginning to realize that there is a world of difference between servicing those people who want to knit at a price, and inspiring lapsed or doubtful knitters.

Rebecca and David Elliott of Laines Couture (20 Bedford Street, WC2) feel that the British knitting companies have not taken advantage of the new moods in knitting. Their wares are so tactile that I wanted to finger the glittering puffs of candy floss pink or multi-shaded skeins in earthy colours. Almost all their yarns are French, especially from Plassard and Tiber.

There is a general feeling in Laines Couture that this is an artists' emporium. Those simple souls who come in for a 20p pattern find that the inspiration is supposed to come not from a picture plate, but from the wool itself. If your creative skills do not run to a Joseph coat thrown off in your spare time, they stock those mouth-watering French pattern books and those done specially for magazines like *Cent Idées* and *Elle*.

Patricia Roberts (1b Kensington Church Walk, W8 and 60 Kinnerton Street, SW1) started with the patterns. The seventh of her bi-annual knitting books comes out this week and illustrates nicely the transformation of the hand-knit look.

There was nothing in the Act which would justify the delaying of inquiries to ensure that no change would take place in the future.

There was not the faintest suggestion of that in the applicant's case but because of *Quarry's Local Authority* had that the situation was changed they had the expedient of asking for a final custody order.

Not only was there not the faintest suggestion in the Act that they could take that into account but it seemed a wholly impossible idea.

Customs frequently had nothing to do with dependence and residence. One party could have custody and the other have care and control. The suggestion that an applicant who had not got a final custody order could be taken out of the Act was totally wrong in law.

The danger that the Act could be used to circumvent the queue waiting for accommodation could not be avoided in any way, nor could any reasonable local authority think that it could.

Solicitors: Darlington & Parkinson, Ealing; Mr N. L. Green, Ealing.

The fact that a company's seal was a sufficient signature to make a will was not to mean that other signatures could not be, or cease to be, material parts of the document; and accordingly it could not be argued that allegedly forged signatures were in any event surpluses which could not close an offence contrary to section 1 of the Forgeries Act 1913.

It was contended by the local authority that not only must they be satisfied that there were dependent children living with the applicant but they must also be satisfied that there was not

■ Above: bold Aztec patterned sweater in Icelandic wool by Celia Dowell for The Yarn Store, 5 Ganton Street, London W1. Wool £1.85 for 100g ball in 36 colours. Patterns 25p with wool only. Total cost £20.70. Send see for mail order details.

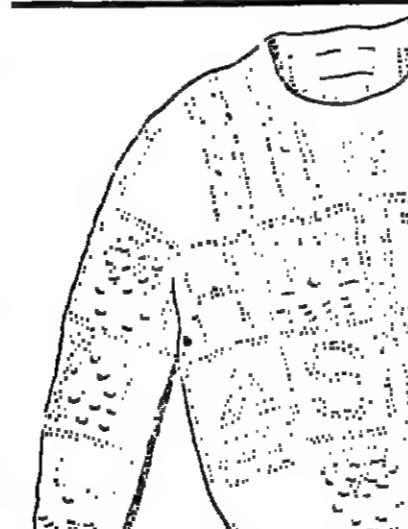
■ Right: hand-knit in inspiration: knitted cotton turtleneck waistcoat in brights on black or cream £110, Prairie blouse and ric-rac tiered skirt. All by Ralph Lauren from 143 New Bond Street W1. Straw Panama by Kangol from Selfridges Oxford Street W1. Navajo look turquoise bracelet £35, earrings £17 by Imaginica, from II, St Christopher's Place W1.

Hair Trevor Bowden at Colombe. Make up Mary Vango for Ultima 11. Photograph by John Swannell.

Below right: multi-textured honeycomb patterned sweater in Tiber's cotton valour (£2.02), fluffy polyester Psyché (£3.50) and luxur Soirée (£1.45), total cost around £25. Instructions free with yarn from Laines Couture 20 Bedford Street, London WC2. Send see for mail order details.

■ Below: crunchy lace and bobble sweater by Patricia Roberts from her new pattern book £1.65 from leading newsagents and knitting departments. In Woollybear Fine Cotton (65%, 17 shades) total cost £11.70. Or in Woollybear Pure Silk (81.5%, 10 shades) total cost £29.25. From Patricia Roberts 15 Kensington Church Walk W8 and 60 Kinnerton Street SW1, and mail order.

Drawings by Duncan Mill.



up in their yarns, which include the entire colour spectrum of the heavy Icelandic yarn and their own Super Chunky, at £1.95 a hank, which comes in stunning colours like fuchsia and egg yolk yellow. Celia claims that a first-time knitter can pick up the giant wooden chopsticks and turn out a sweater in just three evenings for around £23.

All the shops mentioned above do a brisk mail order business and seemed to me to offer a splendid service advising and helping their customers.

This service is also offered in some of the department stores and at a specialist shop like Ries Wools of Holborn. Angela and Barry Ries

spotted the expanding market in crafts, from tapestry to needlepoint, and fill the two floors of their shop with an impressive selection of yarns, frames, wools, ribbons and patterns.

It was at Ries Wools (243 High Holborn WC1) that I saw a British invention which proves that there is life still in our native knitting industry. The Bond Knitting Machine is a lightweight plastic-toothed machine selling at the very reasonable price of £69, which will knit all those complex picture sweaters and fairisles that most of us don't even have the courage to attempt.

I don't think that confirmed hand-knitters who enjoy working with their hands will be seduced by any machine. But the Bond is light enough (4lb) to set up and small enough (38 inches long) to store. It is also simple to use for the basic knitting, although one of my testers found the ribbing trying to elderly eyes (you have to use a transfer tool or darning needle).

The machine has four different key plates, but it is especially designed for the thicker wools, which proves that inventor Roger Curry understands the mood and feel of current fashion as well as the age-old technique of knitting.

Her culotte skirts, carefully cut with a wrap panel at the front so as not to frighten the horses, looked well as part of a tweed couture suit or in soft silk for ready-to-wear.

The pretty ruffled style of the Princess of Wales was echoed in the evening dresses, both the formal chiflons decorated with sequins and the more relaxed evening culottes.

The couture clothes were inevitably more formal and in rather heavier weights. Real spring suits came in Prince of Wales checks, unusually coloured in lilac, which was a theme of the collection.

I am sure that the late Norman Hartnell, who in his twinkly sense of humour, would admire the courage of his designated designer Annette Harvey, who included two pretty cotton maternity dresses in the Spring collection and entitled them "Great Expectations".

Most of Hartnell's clients



■ Sap seems to be rising in (royal and otherwise) the blue-blooded veins of our probably past child-bearing British couture houses. Hardly Amies' latest collection unveiled last week was full of crisp clothes, designed by Ken Fleetwood — especially in the ready-to-wear section.

Fresh as a flag in red, white and blue, with outbreaks of sunny yellow, were linen jackets, casual knitted cotton jumpers and shorts in cotton pique or linen, worn with seersucker blouses.

Really long printed cotton skirts with defined waists, worn with camisole tops or cotton voile T-shirts made pretty and informal summer evening clothes.

The couture clothes were inevitably more formal and in rather heavier weights. Real spring suits came in Prince of Wales checks, unusually coloured in lilac, which was a theme of

## THE ARTS

## Galleries

## The architecture of showmanship

## Magnificent Matcham

Lyric, Hammersmith

## Lars Sonck

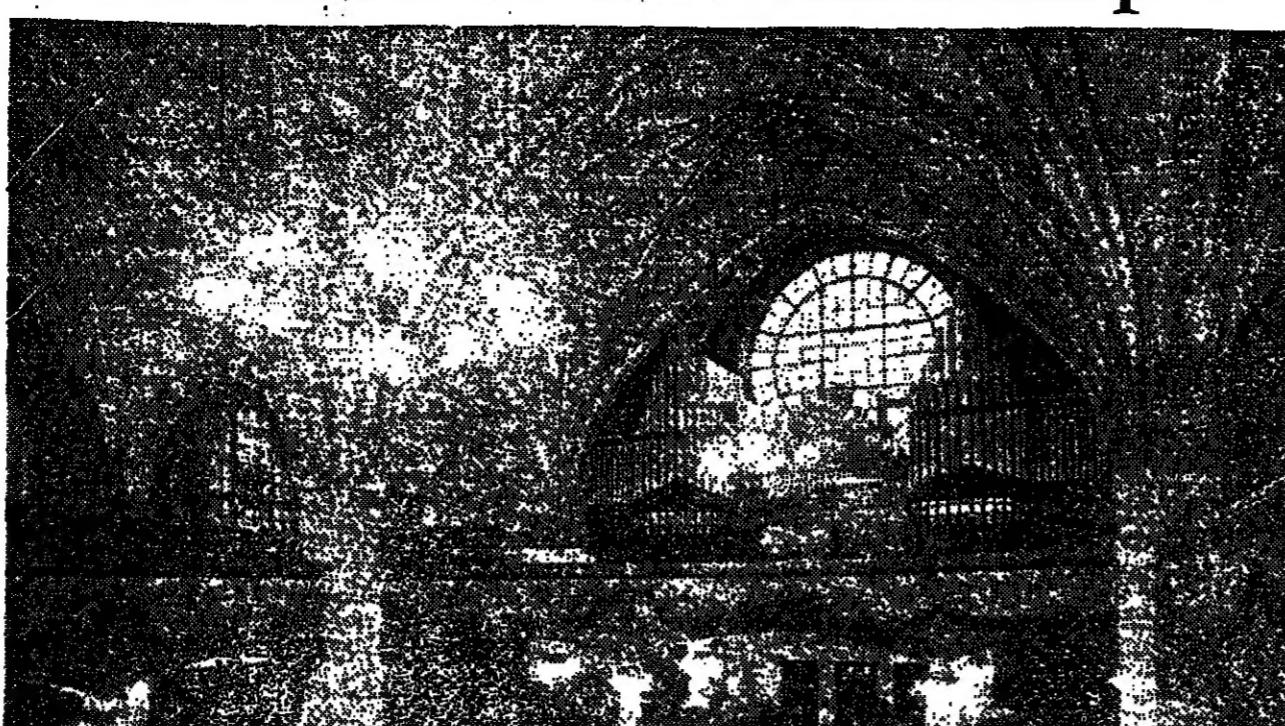
Heinz Gallery

## Lubetkin and Tecton

Museum of Modern Art, Oxford

## Sabaudia, Citta Nuova Fascista

## Architectural Association



The interior of Tampere Cathedral, Sonck's first big success; and (right) the town hall and square of Sabaudia "like walking through a classic Chirico".



## Television

## Friendly force

After three episodes of BBC1's *Police* I had come to the conclusion that if, by some monstrous miscarriage of justice, I were to come in conflict with the law, I would prefer it were not in the Thames Valley area, where Messrs Roger Graef and Charles Stewart have been poking around for this series.

What worried me about the last programme — the rape incident — was that, if that was how Thames Valley police dealt with an allegation of rape, what guarantee was there that they would be any less inept with anything else?

Last night we tracked back to the Reading Pop Festival of 1980, a testing time surely for any force. Trains, cars, buses and bikes brought in 30,000 music-lovers, a fair number favouring the kind of studded leather ornamentation that, in my youth, was thought proper only for brewery horses. Dull it could not be and it was not.

We saw the police being briefed. So far as drugs were concerned, they were not looking for a cricket score; they were looking for dealers and suppliers. Officers were exhorted to remember that their behaviour would create lasting impressions, to steer clear of the hospital tent so the users suffering from bad effects would not be deterred from seeking treatment.

We saw the drug squad at work, fairly friendly frisking, and then, alarmingly, a gathering tool as someone was arrested and led in a police car. No one would want the job at a time like that, to try reason against numbers on a hot day when the drink and maybe many other stimulants have been flowing. But there was no punch-up and trouble was averted, the mob turning to them that.

Russian by birth and early training, Lubetkin was sent to Berlin in 1922 to help spread the word of progressive Soviet art, worked subsequently in Vienna, Warsaw and Paris, where he was in charge of realizing the designs on the spot for the Russian sections of the 1925 Exposition des Arts Décoratifs, and then from 1931 lived and worked in Britain. He was and remains of Socialist persuasion, convinced that architecture must serve a social purpose; his withdrawal from the architectural scene in 1950 was so complete one must presume it was dictated by disillusion. The show is, as befits the theme, a little dry and didactic, but the materials available are very rich, and from them it conjures up a powerful image of the times, how they struck one man, and what he tried, very determinedly, to do about it.

Sabaudia is all image-making. In the early Thirties the Italian government decided to cap its achievement in draining the Pontine Marshes by building on the land five new towns, and held a competition for the biggest, Sabaudia, which was to be conceived all of a piece, to the glory of the regime as much as for the use of its inhabitants. A group of young Roman architects, Piccinato, Montuori, Cancellotti and Scalpelli, won the award, the foundation stone was laid on August 5, 1933, and by April 1934 the town centre was ready for royal inauguration. To judge by the splendid array of photographs, contemporary and recent, plans and architect's drawings assembled at the A.A., the experience of Sabaudia must be very peculiar. Like walking through a classic Chirico, perhaps, or at any rate a setting which might have been specially devised for someone to feel alienated in during an Antonioni film.

What now, are the Fascist Party Headquarters, the Fascist Military Barracks and the Club for Fascist Youth used for? Presumably much the same, only with a different political complexion or no political complexion at all. Nevertheless, the period flavour is overwhelming: surely here, if anywhere, candles are secretly lit for the Duke in the dead of night. Like an aesthetic time capsule, long after the regime is dead, its own necropolistic monument lingers on.

John Russell Taylor

## Opera

## The end of a San Franciscan era

The matinée of *Carmen* which he conducted marked the finale of Kurt Herbert Adler's reign as the benevolent dictator of the San Francisco Opera. During his 29 years he has nurtured it from an unadventurous provincial rep to what is arguably one of the five or six best opera companies in the world. In its annual autumn season San Franciscans have come to expect productions drawn from an extensive repertoire that are imaginative, ingenious, well-integrated and decently rehearsed. They are interpreted by some of the best artists in the world, and supported by a large and able local company.

More venturesome than any other American opera impresario, Mr Adler has mounted 102 new productions since 1952, including 13 operas new to the United States. He has introduced a great number of distinguished singers from the country, and it is here that the designer-director Jean-Pierre Ponnelle has been persuaded to make his American base. Through his network of subsidiary troupes, Mr Adler has fostered many important careers. He has balanced budgets, placated trade unions and city fathers and made San Francisco into nearly as serious an "opera town" as his native Vienna. The large house is regularly sold out, and audiences have been educated to an unusual degree of musical sophistication.

Much of this has been achieved by his blend of adroitly measured belligerence and charm. He has chewed up subordinates, negotiated like a Metternich, taken insane risks in casting and attended personally to million-trivial details. He clearly enjoyed all his power and his honours: he wore his medals to galas, and screamed insults, as he kissed hands, with genuine Habsburg style. He will not be soon forgotten.

It is no secret that Mr Adler cajoled a number of operatic luminaries into returning to San Francisco in his final season in return for past favours: in effect, to render him homage. His successor, Terry McEwen (formerly classical music director of London Records), is unlikely soon to be able to duplicate Adler's autumn 1981 line-up: Joan Sutherland, Montserrat Caballe, Teresa Berganza, Fiorenza Cossotto, Luciano Pavarotti, Plácido Domingo and Wolfgang Brendel; in addition, Birgit Nilsson, Marilyn Hor-



Adler bows out after "Carmen", with Hanna Schwarz

ne, Leontyne Price, Margaret Price, René Grétry, Leonie Rysanek, Anja Silja, Geraint Evans, Jess Thomas, Stuart Burrows and James King were all, in effect, returning to the scene of their first American triumphs. Jess Thomas, in San Francisco on holiday, was pressed by an urgent telephone call from Mr Adler into singing a replacement Siegmund at two hours' notice.

I did not hear that particular *Die Walküre*. But both productions I saw were proudly impressive, primarily because the opera orchestra, under an inspired Omar Sutin, excelled itself in a performance of the score as subtle as it was strong. Every instrumental solo or section entry seemed virtuosic, challenging as well as supporting the singers.

The new *Carmen* was notable mainly for Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's stunning sets and (as usual) disputable innovations. It was performed for the first time in San Francisco with spoken French dialogue, which some singers had mastered and others had not. The Ponnelle sets were based on the conceit of one immense, sunwashed wall, which rolled on tracks past the wings to become the outside of the barracks, the cigarette factory and (with a deeply cut series of arches receding to the back of the house) the bullfight arena. A piece of this same wall, scribbled over with graffiti, even emerged among the rocks in Act III.

Birgit Nilsson, at 63, no longer creates an unfailingly beautiful sound. Her attack on a note can be shrill, her vibrato uneven. But no one singing possesses such overwhelming power. The alternative Brunnhilde, Eszter Kovacs from Budapest, seemed a more plausible Valkyrie. She can emit single sustained notes that combine

great purity and great volume. But notes in between were lost, and I feared for the future of a voice so audibly strained.

Highest honours in this *Walküre* went to Leonie Rysanek's Sieglinde. She sang with even and effortless power, and a radiant effulgence of tone, and she looked beautiful. Her scheduled partner was James King, a noble, persuasive and full-voiced Siegmund.

The new *Carmen* was notable mainly for Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's stunning sets and (as usual) disputable innovations. It was performed for the first time in San Francisco with spoken French dialogue, which some singers had mastered and others had not. The Ponnelle sets were based on the conceit of one immense, sunwashed wall, which rolled on tracks past the wings to become the outside of the barracks, the cigarette factory and (with a deeply cut series of arches receding to the back of the house) the bullfight arena. A piece of this same wall, scribbled over with graffiti, even emerged among the rocks in Act III.

Birgit Nilsson, at 63, no longer creates an unfailingly beautiful sound. Her attack on a note can be shrill, her vibrato uneven. But no one singing possesses such overwhelming power. The alternative Brunnhilde, Eszter Kovacs from Budapest, seemed a more plausible Valkyrie. She can emit single sustained notes that combine

great purity and great volume. But notes in between were lost, and I feared for the future of a voice so audibly strained.

Highest honours in this *Walküre* went to Leonie Rysanek's Sieglinde. She sang with even and effortless power, and a radiant effulgence of tone, and she looked beautiful. Her scheduled partner was James King, a noble, persuasive and full-voiced Siegmund.

The new *Carmen* was notable mainly for Jean-Pierre Ponnelle's stunning sets and (as usual) disputable innovations. It was performed for the first time in San Francisco with spoken French dialogue, which some singers had mastered and others had not. The Ponnelle sets were based on the conceit of one immense, sunwashed wall, which rolled on tracks past the wings to become the outside of the barracks, the cigarette factory and (with a deeply cut series of arches receding to the back of the house) the bullfight arena. A piece of this same wall, scribbled over with graffiti, even emerged among the rocks in Act III.

Birgit Nilsson, at 63, no longer creates an unfailingly beautiful sound. Her attack on a note can be shrill, her vibrato uneven. But no one singing possesses such overwhelming power. The alternative Brunnhilde, Eszter Kovacs from Budapest, seemed a more plausible Valkyrie. She can emit single sustained notes that combine

## LSO/Previn

## Festival Hall

A friend of Brahms, the poet S. H. Mosenthal, said the composer was only happy when singing "My Joy is in the Grave". That was a painstakingly humorous exaggeration, but an airy performance of Mozart's A major Symphony, K 201, by André Previn and the London Symphony Orchestra on Sunday still made a somewhat inappropriate prelude to Brahms's *Ein Deutsches Requiem*.

All of which is ungrateful no doubt, as he intended the work as a consolation to the living, and Mr Previn's tempos were such as to avoid turgidity.

This was particularly noticeable in the 3/4 march movements, "Denn alles Fleisch es ist wie Gras", and also in the opening "Selig sind die die Leid tragen". Here the choral lines were firmly secure in their rises and falls, and indeed the dynamics of the London Symphony Chorus were good throughout, there being no exaggeration of hushed reverence in the quiet passages but plenty of power in the loud, most obviously in the loud piece.

There was excellent dovetailing at many points in this performance, between organ and orchestral bass-lines, or the placing of the important timpani contributions to "Denn alles Fleisch". Similarly in "Herr lehr doch mich" the violin counterpoint to the choral tenors at "Ich hoffe auf dich" was beautifully distinct.

The symphony was changed to Tchaikovsky's fifth, wherein the conductor well knew the secret of letting the letter of the music generate the emotional temperature without pulling it about. Warmth and affection discipline, with an absolute security of intonation that helps her take all commands of technique in her stride. The performance also conveyed a rapport with the orchestra which the conductor fully sustained in the alert ensemble that was also apparent at the start in *Mussorgsky's Night on the Bare Mountain*.

The symphony was changed to Tchaikovsky's fifth, wherein the conductor well knew the secret of letting the letter of the music generate the emotional temperature without pulling it about. Warmth and affection discipline, with an absolute security of intonation that helps her take all commands of technique in her stride. The performance also conveyed a rapport with the orchestra which the conductor fully sustained in the alert ensemble that was also apparent at the start in *Mussorgsky's Night on the Bare Mountain*.

The Dutch harpsichordist Ton Koopman appears in this column only because he happens not to have given a solo recital in London before. Elsewhere he already enjoys an international reputation as "Holland's baroque superstar" (to quote the handbill), and the exuberant brilliance and imaginative boldness of his playing at once explained why. In demonstrative outbursts with Sweeneley, Picchi and Rossi such high-powered, temperamental pursuit of virtuosity and colour at times almost overstrained the resources of the instrument itself (a 1978 Kroszberg after Ruckers). Even in more reflective pieces such as Purcell's *Ground* and a *Chaconne* in C major he Couperin's immediacy and generosity of feeling found expression in much richer sonority than commonly heard from a harpsichord. Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, its contrapuntal argument expounded with exceptionally serious clarity and control, came as reminder of the scholarly thinker behind the firebrand.

All that remained of the original programme then was

Max Harrison

RPO/Shostakovich

Festival Hall

Maxim Shostakovich came to the rescue of the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra on Sunday afternoon after two other conductors had become disengaged. Plácido Domingo decided to save his debut in this capacity for an operatic occasion, probably at Covent Garden, though it is not yet known if he will sing in it as well. And, more disturbingly, Witold Rowicki, who was to conduct the orchestra in its final performance of the season, had to leave Poland.

It was easy to understand why the violinist Kuniss

## Concerts

Kyung-Wha Chung and the G minor Violin Concerto of Max Bruch, which she has made more romantic but less sentimental in the ten years or so since I first heard her play it. The violin's crucial entry in the slow movement, stealing in on the breath of the famous tune, had the requisite rapturous and wonder from which the beauty later stemmed.

It is in the finale that the soloist has now found her way to a brighter and fuller sense of musical character, with an absolute security of intonation that helps her take all commands of technique in her stride. The performance also conveyed a rapport with the orchestra which the conductor fully sustained in the alert ensemble that was also apparent at the start in *Mussorgsky's Night on the Bare Mountain*.

The symphony was changed to Tchaikovsky's fifth, wherein the conductor well knew the secret of letting the letter of the music generate the emotional temperature without pulling it about. Warmth and affection discipline, with an absolute security of intonation that helps her take all commands of technique in her stride. The performance also conveyed a rapport with the orchestra which the conductor fully sustained in the alert ensemble that was also apparent at the start in *Mussorgsky's Night on the Bare Mountain*.

The Dutch harpsichordist Ton Koopman appears in this column only because he happens not to have given a solo recital in London before. Elsewhere he already enjoys an international reputation as "Holland's baroque superstar" (to quote the handbill), and the exuberant brilliance and imaginative boldness of his playing at once explained why. In demonstrative outbursts with Sweeneley, Picchi and Rossi such high-powered, temperamental pursuit of virtuosity and colour at times almost overstrained the resources of the instrument itself (a 1978 Kroszberg after Ruckers). Even in more reflective pieces such as Purcell's *Ground* and a *Chaconne* in C major he Couperin's immediacy and generosity of feeling found expression in much richer sonority than commonly heard from a harpsichord. Bach's Chromatic Fantasy and Fugue, its contrapuntal argument expounded with exceptionally serious clarity and control, came as reminder of the scholarly thinker behind the firebrand.

The week's only British debuts were the co-winner of the I.S.M.'s National Westminster Bank recital. The pianist Caroline Palmer made an outstandingly vivid impression in Ginastera's Sonata (admittedly not the profoundest test) with her clear-cut brilliance, rhythmic clarity and keen ear for atmospheric sonority. Though describing herself as a contralto, Susan Mason lacked body in the depths while soaring freely and flexibly in mezzo-soprano territory. An eager story-teller in Purcell, Schubert and Strauss, she was always more persuasive than in heightened drama or rapture than in intimate brooding despite promising control of line.

Joan Chissell

• Leo McKern, star of the television series *Rumpole of the Bailey*, returns to the West End in *The Housekeeper*, a new play by Frank D. Gilroy which opens at the Apollo Theatre on February 23, with previews from February 22. The play opens at the Theatre Royal, Brighton, tonight.

Dennis Hackett

Beat the train strike, Possums, walk to my show!

An Evening's INTERCOURSE with Barry Humphries

Theatre Royal Drury Lane

CUT PRICE PREVIEWS

FEBRUARY 2nd & 3rd

TICKETS NOW AVAILABLE

OPENING NIGHT FEB 1

BOX OFFICE 01-223 2100

# Why the Tory wets should dry up

Dear Wet Colleague,  
I thought I would write to you to cheer you up as you seem to have been very nervous and unhappy lately. On the surface, things do not look too rosy. The economy seems to be taking longer to turn around than anyone expected. Unemployment remains stubbornly high. The SDP has done remarkably well despite the absence of any very visible policies. Your seat looks increasingly vulnerable, and it may be that you are hoping, for the first time in your life, that the Labour vote will hold up in your constituency, and so keep out the SDP at the next election.

You have suggested to me that we steal the clothes of the SDP and watch the voters return. I can quite see the temptation to make a dash for the apparent safety of what you call the centre. But the SDP have no clothes. They appeal to the electorate because they have not yet settled their policies. When they do, they will suffer an inevitable alienation as many people find they disagree with them.

In any case, drifting towards the position of the opposition parties is hardly likely to do us any good at the polls. If we adopt the policies of the opposition we are endorsing their claim to govern and inviting the voters to support our example and support them.

Archie Hamilton, MP, writes an open letter pointing out the short-sightedness of Conservative colleagues who are disenchanted with Mrs Thatcher's policies

There is another question I suggest you consider. Where is the centre? How right-wing is the Government? Has it adopted any very right-wing policies? It has not increased public expenditure, but increased it. It has not banned the closed shop. It has not denationalised education or health. I wish that it had done all of these things, as do many voters, but it is, in fact, very much a government of the centre.

This message is certainly not getting across well enough. And frankly, you are not helping by publishing pamphlets critical of government policy and abstaining in important votes.

There is one thing I find it very hard to understand about you. I know you are a man of strongly held moral convictions. Therefore you must accept that there is no other possible economic policy than an honourable government could have introduced, given the appalling long-term structural problems of the economy. You must also recognise that the moral majority in Britain know in their bones that the problems had to be faced squarely.

Now let us consider the pro-

posals you are urging on the Chancellor. Broadly, you want to see an expansionary budget to put about £5,000m into the economy so that economic activity will pick up and unemployment will go down. Laudable aims. But pumping money into the economy will not help our manufacturers enjoy sustained, wealth-creating growth.

Nor would an expansionary budget really touch the unemployment problem. It might produce a small reduction for a short while, but when the inevitable surge in inflation took place another million could well be thrown out of work.

One of the claims you advance for your economic prescriptions is that they would be more humane. But the sufferings of the unemployed today are largely the cruel result of wet policies adopted by successive governments during the last 20 years, both Labour and, I am afraid, Conservative.

If the Chancellor takes your advice, two things will happen. First, we will lose all credibility with the voters, and they will be entitled to ask why they had to suffer exposure to the cold winds of economic reality if, all along,

our problems could have been solved by reflation. Second, the resulting inflation will destroy our credibility abroad, sterling will plunge, inflation will get worse, interest rates will have to go through the roof, all the very real improvements in our economic performance will have been thrown away.

Since I never hear you speak of the positive achievements of our Government, allow me, with the greatest respect, to remind you of them.

• Inflation is down from 22 per cent in 1980 to 12 per cent. It will continue down, particularly if we have a sensible wage round this winter.

• Productivity is massively improved. There are many examples, not only in the private sector, but, more surprisingly, in the nationalised industries: Leyland, British Steel, British Airways. Who would have thought in 1979 that British Steel would improve its output per man hour by 25 per cent overall and at two plants, Port Talbot and Llanwern, by nearly 50 per cent in three years.

• The volume of exports is rising fast. When measured between February and September of last year, non-oil exports were up at six per cent on an annual basis.

• Industrial production was up 1 per cent in the last quarter of last year and housing starts are up substantially.

• We are getting our housekeeping right as well. At the last election the country owed £22,000m to overseas creditors. It owes £14,000m now.

Perhaps most important of all, there is an entirely new atmosphere at work. Both management and workers have started, at last, to recognise that they have the same objectives. All over the country people are buckling down and solving their problems together. Look at the record. Fewer days lost last year than any year since 1967. Fewer industrial disputes in the last two years than at any time since 1940.

Britain is on course for a gradual but sustained export-led economic recovery.

With these facts before you, dear colleague, why not make your maxim for 1982 to stop carping and start spreading the good news.

Archie Hamilton

The author is MP for Epsom & Ewell and Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Secretary of State for Transport.



Roy Plomley (right) and two potential castaways: George Bernard Shaw said no, Paul McCartney gets marooned on Saturday.

## Forty years on the island

On Saturday, to the familiar sound of seagulls, Roy Plomley's mellow voice will be heard on Radio 4 announcing his 1.629th castaway — Paul McCartney, and *Desert Island Discs* will be 40 years old.

It is the longest running programme under the same compere in the history of radio, so old that one of its first possible guests was Bernard Shaw. Then, no one had heard of Roy Plomley.

The invitation came back, scrawled along the bottom of the words: "No. Too busy with more important things, GBS". Few people, since, have resisted.

Like all inventors of a perfect idea, all magical in its simplicity, Plomley remembers with absolute clarity the moment he dreamt it up. It was November 3 1941. He was back in London from France where, defying a 20-year family tradition in medicine, he had been working in commercial radio.

He was in his pyjamas on his way to bed when the notion came to him of inviting famous people to tell the world what music they liked best. Unlike most night-time inspirations, he decided not to put it off until the next morning: he typed the proposal and posted it. Sixteen days later the BBC replied: "Who would be his guests?"

He had the list ready: Anna Neagle, J. B. Priestley, Arthur Askey, Kay Cavendish. Two months later the comedian Vic Oliver — then married to Winston Churchill's actress daughter Sarah — made history as the first castaway. He chose, Plomley recalls, *The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers* and some Chopin. Since that day the show has been off the air for only one period, between 1947 and 1951. No other week has been missed.

Today the format is almost precisely what it was in 1942: a potted, slightly humorous autobiography, told by the guest, interspersed with two-minute extracts from eight favourite records. For the first ten years it was just music; then castaways were allowed to include one luxury, providing it had no practical use.

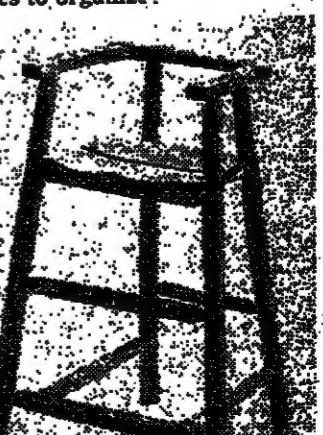
A few years later, came a book, not the Bible or Shakespeare because the Gideon Society and the Nonesuch had thoughtfully shipwrecked them there first.

Guests are not hard to come by. They need know nothing whatever about music, but they must be famous. As Plomley points out, a taste in music defines people, and in his 40 minutes he tries to give that "third dimension to people already known in the media by two".

One of the few to refuse is Laurence Olivier, who courteously explains each time he is invited that while he will give interviews about acting, he will not speak about himself.

As a radio event, *Desert Island Discs* prides itself

on Saturday. But will it have a safety harness to fit it by then or will this be left to the Princess of Wales to organize?



The royal chair: safety harness?

## Unsuitable?

More disturbing news from Savile Row where I last reported that Huntsman, the bespoke tailors and shirt-makers, were to introduce a range of off-the-peg suits and overcoats. Now Wills of Mayfair is offering its customers free cloth for any suit they order within the next six weeks. This implicit sign of the times means that a suit costing £450 there will be cheaper by up to £100.

Michael Hornsby

## Catching the classical bus

In Czechoslovakia a folk-singer has recently composed a ballad called *Now listen, Socrates*. Two lines run: "Socrates has been tried, now he must pay the price; Such is the hero's lot, three cheers for cowardice." A police interrogator told one of the students arrested at Julius Tomin's seminar on classical philosophy in Prague: "Tell Tom in we'll get him — him and his Plato!" An ironic remark in the circumstances: had the policeman known about Plato's enthusiasm for censorship, he might have called for more Plato, not less.

This information comes from *Omnibus*, an impressive new magazine about the ancient world designed primarily for sixth-formers. Two numbers have already appeared, and a third is on the way. The editor, Oliver Taplin, a fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, is himself practised at traversing the ground between high scholarship and wider communication; the author of an academic 500-page blockbuster on *The Stagecraft of Aeschylus* (a snap at £20), he is also the man who told readers of *The Times* what to think about the *Oresteia*.

There has not been anything quite like this before. Some years back there used to be a magazine called *Acta Diurna*, written entirely in Latin, which covered the events of Roman history in the style and format of a modern newspaper. "Caesar nears Rubicon: what next?"

It was great fun, but perhaps more appropriate to the time when many of those who learn Latin learnt it early. Never realized, alas, was Paul Jennings's noble scheme for a Hollywood epic about ancient Rome scripted in the original language, in spite of the specimens of dialogue supplied by its originator: eg, *Mei, debes audire* ("Honey, you've got to listen"). In its own very different way *Omnibus* is also sensitive to the places where the classics are relevant to modern interests and issues; the editor confesses that he had wanted to call the magazine *ADBC*, "to bring out the individuality of past and present." A series called *The Classical Continuum* traces the small but intriguing ways in which the visual signs and symbols of the ancient world still surround us: the serpent of Asclepius in chemists' shops in central Europe, Mercury on the Interflora advertisement.

Richard Jenkins

The rape line at New York City Police Headquarters rang. Detective Ellen King had been on duty for 15 minutes and it was the first call of the day.

She spoke softly, reassuringly, giving her name and rank. The sister of a teenage rape victim was on the line in distress: her sister was attacked three months ago and she was still reliving the crisis. But that was not the only problem.

"Our father won't talk about it," she said. "He refuses to acknowledge that it happened. The subject is taboo. My sister is going crazy. We are all going crazy."

Detective King, aged 38, a former teacher, is one of 51 detectives in New York City assigned to four sex crimes squads. They are carefully selected for their manner: they are expected to be sensitive, patient and sympathetic.

Detective King listened for several minutes without interrupting. "It seems to me that your father needs convincing," she said eventually. "Let me give you some numbers to call. Do you mind if I send some literature to your sister so she knows where to go for help?"

The police had already investigated the case, without result. Detective King was not performing a strict police function by giving guidance to the young woman on the telephone. Yet she did so readily. She believes that helping rape victims and their families is just as important as catching the culprit.

Picking up the vital black telephone

Each sex crimes unit is headed by a lieutenant and two or three sergeants. They investigate only first degree sexual assault and are responsible directly to the Chief of Detectives at police headquarters in Manhattan.

Most detectives in the rape squads are men. Detective King helps coordinate the work of the four units as well as sharing the task of answering the 24-hour rape line. Only a woman police officer ever picks up that vital black telephone — the role of a policeman comes later.

Most victims prefer to be interviewed by a male police officer. "It is reassuring, a short time after the attack, to speak to a man who is kind and helpful", Detective King said. "It helps get your all rape detectives given by

## Rape: a direct line to reassurance



Rape counselling, New York style: Detective Ellen King talks to a victim.

perspectives of men back into order. In cases of attacks on children or highly disturbed women we send a female officer."

One of the functions of the sex crimes units is the education of doctors in what is called "rape protocol", the collection of essential evidence to use in court against an accused man. Detective King arranges seminars for all rape detectives given by

Persuading victims to

psychologists, psychiatrists and lawyers.

She lectures women and

and awareness.

"It is essential to

persuade rape victims to go

to the hospital immediately

because there is nothing

like firm evidence of trauma", she said. "It sue delays for several days her story is less credible."

Christopher Thomas

Paul Elliott in 1970. He travelled

the world with Triumph, starring

in *Roar Like a Dove*, *The Grass is Greener*, *A Christmas Carol* and *The Winslow Boy* but last year he found himself suffering from homesickness for the West End.

He had a bellyful of travelling

and I told my agent it was time I

came back to London. It's a take-

over part, but it's such a good

chance," said Todd. "It may not be

the sort of part you expect from

me but at my age you look for

challenges."

Now 62, Todd lives in Lincoln-

shire with his second wife,

Vivien, a former model. Film

lovers will recall him as

the kindly Scots corporal in *The*

*Highwayman* in 1949, the part

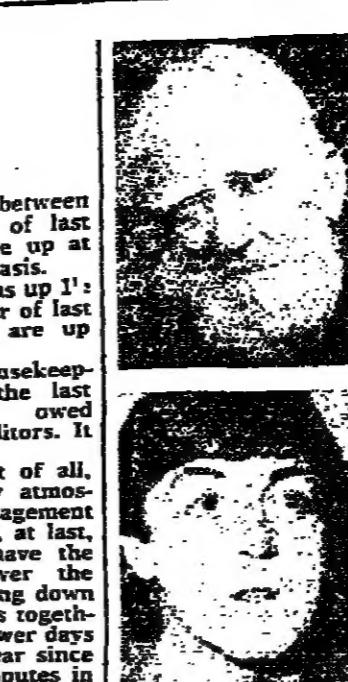
which he was nominated for an

Oscar. Every day during its

making he was driven to the

studio by another aspiring actor,

Ronald Reagan.



Roy Plomley (right) and two potential castaways: George Bernard Shaw said no, Paul McCartney gets marooned on Saturday.

## Forty years on the island

On Saturday, to the familiar sound of seagulls, Roy Plomley's mellow voice will be heard on Radio 4 announcing his 1.629th castaway — Paul McCartney, and *Desert Island Discs* will be 40 years old.

It is the longest running programme under the same compere in the history of radio, so old that one of its first possible guests was Bernard Shaw. Then, no one had heard of Roy Plomley.

The invitation came back, scrawled along the bottom of the words: "No. Too busy with more important things, GBS". Few people, since, have resisted.

Like all inventors of a perfect idea, all magical in its simplicity, Plomley remembers with absolute clarity the moment he dreamt it up. It was November 3 1941. He was back in London from France where, defying a 20-year family tradition in medicine, he had been working in commercial radio.

He was in his pyjamas on his way to bed when the notion came to him of inviting famous people to tell the world what music they liked best. Unlike most night-time inspirations, he decided not to put it off until the next morning: he typed the proposal and posted it. Sixteen days later the BBC replied: "Who would be his guests?"

He had the list ready: Anna Neagle, J. B. Priestley, Arthur Askey, Kay Cavendish. Two months later the comedian Vic Oliver — then married to Winston Churchill's actress daughter Sarah — made history as the first castaway. He chose, Plomley recalls, *The Parade of the Wooden Soldiers* and some Chopin. Since that day the show has been off the air for only one period, between 1947 and 1951. No other week has been missed.

Today the format is almost precisely what it was in 1942: a potted, slightly humorous autobiography, told by the guest, interspersed with two-minute extracts from eight favourite records. For the first ten years it was just music; then castaways were allowed to include one luxury, providing it had no practical use.

Many cities in the United States are highly organized in coordinating the police and welfare effort, but nine years ago New York was among the first to establish specialized rape detectives.

The fight, however, remains uphill. In 1970 there were 2,141 reports of rape in New York City and 919 convictions. In 1980 there were 3,711 complaints and 1,448 convictions.

"We still think we are making progress," Detective King insisted. "The attitude of a policeman is all important in helping a victim over the feeling of being dirty and violated. We call it sensitivity



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

## THE UNION CENSORS

Tim pot dictators do it frequently. General Jaruzelski has just done it, civil servants are trained to do it, and now engine drivers and porters are doing it. They are trying to stop ideas and information they do not like reaching the wider public. Everybody believes in the freedom of the press until it affects a vested interest. Members of ASLEF and the National Union of Railways are protecting the vested interest of their good name, they would say, in blacking the distribution by rail of *The Times*, *The Sunday Times*, *The Sun*, and the *News of the World*. They are, of course, doing no such thing. They are doing a grave disservice to their union and to the long struggle for the freedom of the press and the free flow of information in which working men have played as prominent a part as many an academic, journalist or parliamentarian.

The self-appointed censors who are standing guard at some of the main railway stations say they are expressing their anger because *The Sun* carried allegations by two young railway men about fiddles on the railway. They say the allegations are false. If that is so, the union censors are being very inept. They would have everything to gain from open press inquiry and examination of their case against *The Sun*. When *The Sun* published its report it aroused a legitimate interest in the public, which every other newspaper was eager to satisfy, to explore the allegations further and give them shade and context.

What do the censors have to

fear from that process of inquiry? Despite the mythologies peddled by the disruptive left, the national press is not in collusion. It is in competition. This includes *The Times* and *The Sun* which share both common ownership and editorial independence. From the process of diligent inquiry, therefore, the offended blackers would have had their grievance ventilated to the world. Of course in the allegations are true, and the union men know them to be true, or partly true, they are accomplices to fraud. In either case, the ease with which the censors have disregarded the legal machinery is disturbing. The undertakings given to the High Court on Sunday by two ASLEF officials were kept by them, but they extended to no others. Any future injunction sought and obtained, would apply only to those named in them. The possibilities for anarchic obstruction are endless. There is nothing very new about this. Freedom in any society depends upon a common consent and recognition of its value as much as it does on legal restraints and inhibitions.

It is sad, therefore, that so few responsible people have felt themselves able or willing or interested enough to speak about this blatant limitation. Every act of liberality and censorship which is winked at merely prepares the ground for the next. As Henry Thoreau said of the first railway train, what we then see is merely 'wickedness going faster.' There is one quarter, of course, from whom one can expect more than rhetoric. It is

British Rail which employs the censors and it is British Rail which is failing to fulfil its contract to carry newspapers. They should institute their own disciplinary procedures forthwith.

Of course, there is underlying the anarchy at Kings Cross and elsewhere a suspicion among union members that the press is not on their side and that it is occasionally or even frequently harsh or unfair. There are some remedies for error and falsehood. There is a law of defamation which punishes damaging or malicious statements. There is the Press Council, though it admittedly takes time to establish the facts in any particular case and issue its rebukes or acquittals. But most importantly there is the diversity of the British press. It is not a monolith. That diversity would have played benevolently on the issues raised by the two railway workers. And in that diversity the power of any single newspaper to advance its own views is always limited by two factors: its acceptance by sufficient numbers of readers to assure its survival and by the journalistic integrity of its staff.

None of these answers is conclusive. Certainly they will not satisfy the paranoiac or the mischievous. But the press does not claim to be perfect. It claims to be free. The press has no rights other than those of the ordinary citizen. It exercises its powers of inquiry and dissemination on his behalf and it is against the ordinary citizen that the blackers of Kings Cross are striking.

## TIED IN TO SIBERIA

The French Government's decision to conclude a major gas deal with the Russians only a few weeks after President Reagan's announcement of trade sanctions against the Soviet Union is indequate to say the least. The French, who have been as outspoken as any Continental country in their condemnation of what is happening in Poland, must have known the propaganda advantage such an action would give to the Russians and the damage it will do to the already frayed unity of the western allies in response to Polish events. Even if the French had felt that the deal was inevitable and right, they could have played the Russians at a distance for the time being until the moment was more propitious.

The problem for the French, and for the Germans who had already concluded a similar deal late last year before the military take-over in Poland, is that they want the gas and see all too many overwhelming commercial reasons for going ahead with it. While the United States Administration can hector the Europeans over the need to break relations with the Russians, the simple fact is that Russian gas has already taken on a major role in Europe's energy pattern and is now required to expand even more if that balance is to be maintained into the future.

The reason is the expected decline of the huge Groningen gas field in Holland. It has been on the back of growing exports from this field that North-west Europe has built up its gas industry, increasing the share of gas in the primary energy market from less than 5

per cent in 1970 to more than 15 per cent today. Without new supplies to replace Groningen, the major European countries could face severe problems in meeting demand during the latter part of the decade.

The alternatives to Russian suppliers are far from attractive. Development of North Sea reserves, which could prove very considerable, has been held up by the conservationist approach of the Norwegians and the recent decision of the United Kingdom government not to back a major gas gathering pipeline system. To the south, both the Libyans and Algerians can, and do supply gas but have recently proved both greedy and unreliable. Russian gas in this context gives greater flexibility to the system, while the Russian need for foreign earnings has induced them to offer highly competitive prices. If the French have pursued Russian gas so forcefully, they can at least claim to have done more than any other European country to diversify their energy resources through an ambitious nuclear programme and through gas purchases from Algeria. And if others criticise the French, it has to be said that the British in particular have done nothing to develop either a European energy policy or even a development of North Sea gas which might prove a counterpoint to Russian supplies.

It is on this point that Western European governments should think again about the current negotiations with the Russians. Over the longer-term, there

may well be good reason for negotiating additional contracts from the Russians. Although the latest sales will raise the proportion of Russian gas deliveries to demand in France, Italy and Germany to 30 per cent of gas use in the late 1980s, Russian gas will still form no more than 5 per cent of total energy use. The difficulty comes in flexibility. If there are no readily available alternatives, then the Russians will be able to use a sizable share of German and French gas supply to apply pressure either through price or in other more political ways.

If the Europeans were prepared to develop a pipeline network capable of switching sources and reserve capacity in the North Sea, then the boot would be on the other foot. It would be the Russians that would find it difficult to switch exports and the European customers who could ensure non-dependence.

As it is, there are many problems which are likely to delay if not completely undermine Russian plans to pipe gas from Siberia into western Europe. Their limited ability to pay for the pipe and equipment, their reluctance to buy that equipment from the Europeans and the continuing United States dominance of the technology are all casting a serious question mark over the project, whatever the sales contracts. But as it is, the Europeans need that gas. As long as there is no allied effort to develop policies to get round that, no one should blame individual countries such as France from doing what is necessary to give themselves a balanced fuel economy.

## Social sciences

From Professor Robin Marris

Sir, It seems unlikely that the attitude displayed in the letters you have published on the subject of social sciences research so far represents the weight of professional opinion, especially of opinion among the younger generation of academics and research workers who, being very busy, are less prone, Sir, to write to you.

Professor Ferns's grievances (January 21) are particularly difficult to comprehend. He complains that the Social Science Research Council method of judging proposals has impaired the autonomy of universities in initiating research. To this there are two rejoinders.

Firstly, before the advent of the SSRC there was not much money in this country for any social science research, and much of what there was came from American foundations who were showing increasing reluctance to subsidise national responsibilities in developed countries.

Secondly, what on earth is wrong with the principle that research proposals are best evaluated by committees of professionally competent persons advised by anonymous referees? This is the method found most effective in other countries, and especially by the United States National Science Foundation which provides funds for both natural and social science. The practices of the NSF are part of a general American approach to the support of research that is

widely believed to have been the main cause of the extraordinary United States performance in recent decades in the Nobel Prize for natural science and economics.

A recent article on your feature page (January 15) showed that a substantial part of the SSRC's money goes to economists. Ten years ago worldwide opinion saw British economics as in a state of doldrums, if not decline. Today the same forum is increasingly recognising a new generation of original, rigorous, statistically sophisticated and politically detached young economists who are currently teaching and researching in British universities.

No reasonably objective observer could escape the conclusion that the SSRC has been a significant factor in the recovery. The reasons are to be found not only in the actual provision of funds but also in the process by which they are awarded, namely a process which is both competitive and exacting.

Although academics, like all animals, will sometimes scratch each other's backs, they are also exceptionally quick to criticise bogus or sloppy proposals. In setting high standards for the award of funds, the SSRC has also raised standards of research. Perhaps this is what has riled Professor Ferns.

Yours etc.,  
ROBIN MARRIS,  
Birkbeck College,  
University of London,  
Department of Economics,  
7-15 Gresse Street, W1.  
January 22.

## Oak shakes

From Mr Peter R. Stedman

Sir, I was most interested to read the letter from Mr Alec Clifton-Taylor (December 19, 1981). In 1978 I, too, became aware that oak shakes were no longer readily available in the United Kingdom. (Shakes are hand-split and shingles are sawn automatically.)

Many of the church staves and lych gates on which cedar shingles were being applied were originally designed to be covered with oak shakes. As a result, the renovation work did not always faithfully restore the original appearance.

Searching in Belgium and France, I discovered a French craftsman who had been manufacturing shakes from sweet chestnut (*Castanea sativa*) for over 30 years. Sweet chestnut is in many ways more appropriate for the production of shakes.

The design of these shakes was identical to that of the traditional oak shakes used in England for many centuries. Since April 1981, the spires of three small churches have been re-covered with chestnut shakes with great success.

A craftsman has now set up in full-scale production using traditional production methods, and further projects will be completed this year.

Yours faithfully,  
RALPH BROWN,  
Papal Visit Central Coordinator  
for England and Wales,  
St Vincent's Convent,  
Carlisle Place, SW1.  
January 22.

Mr Gerard Noel, whose letter we published yesterday, is editor in chief of *The Catholic Herald*, not the editor, who is Mr Daniel Conihan. The views Mr Noel expressed do not necessarily represent those of the paper.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Economic tasks in the Highlands

From Sir Kenneth Alexander

Sir, Although, as Lord Kirkhill says (January 16), the words quoted by the Chairman of the Highland Board (January 13) were from the hydro board's annual report and not from the Act, the Act does put "collaboration in the carrying out of any measures for the economic development and social improvement of the North of Scotland district" alongside "meeting the demands of ordinary consumers" as the hydro board's prime duties. In the light of the seriousness of the issues under consideration Lord Kirkhill should have made this clear.

As the pioneering work of providing electricity for small and dispersed communities throughout the Highlands and islands is largely achieved, I would argue that economic development should now be given priority. This argument is reinforced when it is recognised that the major social problems of the Highlands and islands stem particularly from the absence of secure employment for substantial proportions of the population of working age in particular communities. The Invergordon/Ainleas area is now the most threatened and depressed of such areas.

The Highlands and islands would be helped more by taking the benefit of their hydro power in the form of much-needed employment and industrial growth than as a marginally lower domestic rate for their electricity.

Nevertheless, if the proposed hydro charge were accepted by Government in principle, a low-cost supply could be provided. The total demand of the smelter for electricity is much less than the total supply of hydro power so that a book-keeping adjustment would enable the hydro board to operate the policy principle even though the actual supply to the smelter would not at present be entirely hydro.

In view of the major and continuing upward shift in the relative prices of alternative sources of energy, earlier decisions to abandon further development of hydro power should be reviewed as part of a much-needed and wider review of the capital investment programme for electricity generation in Scotland.

It is clear that the problems of the smelter extend beyond the cost of power, but painfully ironic that smelters can continue in production in other locations in the United Kingdom where the real costs of producing power considerably exceed the costs of producing hydro. The review I propose reinforces the case for short-term pump priming of the kind already suggested for the smelter by the Secretary of State for Scotland. When considered within the wider context of changes in the future pattern and costs of electricity your criticism of this proposal as "short-term reasoning" (leading article, January 8) may rebound.

Yours faithfully,  
KENNETH ALEXANDER,  
Ardmeargann House,  
Callander,  
Perthshire.  
January 16.

### Papal visit

From Monsignor Ralph Brown

Sir, May I respond to the story by David Hewson (January 21) on the television rights and the papal visit to see the matter in its proper context.

More than six months ago discussions were already taking place about the desirability of having a film/video of the papal visit. It was considered that such a record should be a reflective film which analysed what the Holy Father had said in his addresses, and which would link his message with the pastoral mission of the Roman Catholic Church in this country. It would provide an important educational service.

One statement in Lord Jellicoe's letter is, however, somewhat troubling. He refers to the 2 per cent levy which the Community imposes on its own Quota A sugar, an internal measure designed to discourage overproduction of beet sugar, and draws the curious conclusion that even an increase of 1/2 per cent for ACP sugar would give ACP countries an advantage vis-à-vis EEC producers with an increase of 8/4 per cent.

Because of the capital outlay involved in launching such a film record, it has been necessary to look at possible ways of guaranteeing its commercial viability. The proposal to limit television rights has been put to the papal visit organisers, but there has been no decision on the matter.

The media, especially television, will reach many more people than the few millions who could actually be present at events presided over by the Holy Father. The Church also recognises and commends the rich possibilities of the media. For these reasons the papal visit organisers wish to offer the fullest possible cooperation to the press and broadcasting media, and are already doing so.

I hope this serves to clarify the matter.

Yours faithfully,  
RALPH BROWN,  
Papal Visit Central Coordinator  
for England and Wales,  
St Vincent's Convent,  
Carlisle Place, SW1.  
January 22.

### Case for ethnic minority schooling

From the Leader of the Opposition in the ILLEA

Sir, You report (January 23) Lord Scarman as saying that he would view with absolute horror the development of separate Islamic or Hindu schools; that his experience in Northern Ireland told him that one cause of the trouble there was the separate education of Protestant and Roman Catholic children, and that he did not want that to be mirrored in this country.

Following the publication of his balanced and widely acclaimed report on the Brixton disorders, April 10-12, 1981, I am hesitant to criticize Lord Scarman on any aspect of race relations, but there are issues here which deserve the most careful consideration.

The "voluntary-sided" or church schools are a traditional and important part of the maintained sector of education in England and Wales. They are extremely popular with many parents, a significant proportion of whom send their children to these schools because of their religious convictions, whilst others appreciate the structured and disciplined ethos which permeates many of these Anglican, Roman Catholic and, fewer in number, Methodist and Jewish schools.

Certainly, they make a significant contribution to parental choice in education, and usually give, for those who want it, a very real expression to the

requirements for religious instruction contained in the 1944 Education Act.

My experience as Leader of the Opposition on the Inner London Education Authority leads me to believe that there is a growing demand within certain sections of our society for the establishment of voluntary-aided schools whose religious basis is other than that of the Christian church.

Is it right, in a pluralist society, to oppose the establishment of such schools? If so, might we not have, in justice, to question the continued existence of church schools within the maintained sector?

I am sure that I cannot be alone in believing that church schools make a necessary and desirable contribution to education, and in feeling that the concept of voluntary-aided Islamic and Hindu schools is one which is not unworthy of serious discussion.

There is a dilemma here. On the one hand is the fear, expressed by Lord Scarman, that such a proposal would lead to sectarian divisions within society; but on the other hand, it is surely hypocritical for us to stress the importance of encouraging minority groups to retain pride in their cultural heritage, while at the same time denying them a very practical means of so doing.

Certainly, they make a significant contribution to parental choice in education, and usually give, for those who want it, a very real expression to the

### Marlborough plate dispersal fear

From Mr Arthur Grimwade

Sir, Pursuant to your article (January 20) on the gold wine coolers from Althorp, may I, as author at the late Lord Spencer's request of a series of articles on "Silver at Althorp" in *The Connoisseur*, 1962-64, and a subsequent booklet on the same subject for sale to visitors to the house, express my deep concern, shared by others in the museum world, as to the future of the famous Marlborough ambassadorial plate, which came to the Spencer family through the bequest of the great Duke's widow, Sarah, to her favourite grandson, John Spencer.

This remarkable group of silver, last seen in London at the Victoria and Albert Museum, some 15 years ago, rarer, in fact, in its own kind than any of the Althorp pictures in theirs, was issued by the duke, one of England's two greatest generals, through the Royal Jewel Office as his perquisite of office as Ambassador Extraordinary to the States General of Holland in 1701, and carried in his train throughout his famous campaigns of the succeeding war.

Without contradiction the greatest surviving single group of official plate issued to one man, it comprises the large wine cistern, 4ft wide, by Phillip Rullos, the smaller cistern and matching fountain by Pierre Harache, the pair of superb ewers and dishes by the same famous Huguenot maker, and the huge pilgrim bottles by John Goode.

As well as these there are the exceedingly rare pairs of French ewers of 1674 and pilgrim bottles of 1657, almost certainly the gift of Louis XIV to "Colonel Churchill" as the duke then was, for his services to the French king as commanding officer of the English regiment in France in 1673.

That this remarkable group of the finest period of English (and French) silversmiths' art (with some pieces associated with the first duke) should, through any financial stress, ever come to be dispersed piecemeal (as already suggested in effect by the reported offer of the gold caskets to the British Museum) would surely be an event in the field of the decorative arts of this country to be averted at all costs, and to be given top priority by the National Heritage Memorial Fund should such fears actually materialize.

Yours truly,  
ARTHUR GRIMWADE  
Garrick Club, WC1  
January 21.

### Computers and privacy

From Professor P. A. Samet

Sir, Mr Meacher, in his article about computer files and invasion of privacy (January 20), makes the common mistake of confusing the protection of individual rights regarding privacy with the way in which personal information can be stored.

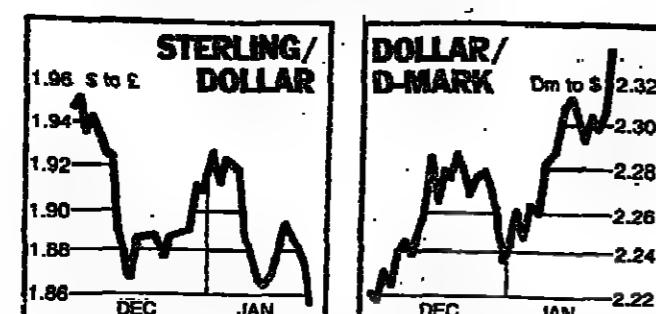
Information is no less sensitive when it is held outside a computer system than within one, which is why the Lindop Committee was concerned with data protection, whereas the original White Paper which led to the Committee's establishment had been concerned only with computers. The problem is misuse of and traffic in information, not how this is done.

The ready availability of cheap microprocessors has led to a situation in which it is virtually impossible



## BUSINESS NEWS

## US rates rise fear



Friday's warning American money supply figures sent shivers through world financial markets yesterday as they waited to see how the Federal Reserve Board would respond. Fears that United States interest rates are set for a fresh surge boosted the dollar, with central bank intervention making little headway. Eurodollar deposit rates and the key Federal Funds rate rose sharply, though they eased a little towards the end of European trading when the Federal added reserves to the United States banking system. In London, the American news put paid to any further decline in interest rates, which turned a shade. Good trade figures had little impact on the pound which lost nearly 2 cents, falling to 51.8545. The FT index dropped 9.5 to 557.7.

## Grade 'asked £5 a share'

Lord Grade, former chairman of Associated Communications Corporation, originally asked £5 a share to sell his voting stake to Mr Robert Holmes 'Court, the Australian financier, the High Court was told yesterday. The asking price was 36 per cent above the 32p share which the Australian is now offering in his £36m bid. The hearing continues today in the attempt by Horn International, the rival bidders, to block the Australian bid.

## De Lorean board meets

Mr John De Lorean, head of the troubled Belfast-based car maker, has called a board meeting in New York today to consider proposals put to him last week by Mr James Prior, Secretary for Northern Ireland. Two Northern Ireland Development Agency members with seats on the board will be at the meeting, which is expected to produce a salvage deal that may include redundancies and a cut in production.

## Consumers spend savings

Consumer spending rose by 1 per cent between the third and fourth quarters of 1981, preliminary official figures show, suggesting that people ran down savings to offset the squeeze on incomes. Spending in 1981 as a whole was 4 per cent up on 1980, compared with a Budget forecast of a 1 per cent fall.

## Cut by NatWest

National Westminster is encouraging use of the Government's loan guarantee scheme by cutting the interest rate it charges from 2% to 1% per cent above base rate. This makes NatWest the cheapest of the clearing banks on this scheme.

## MARKET SUMMARY

## An end to the euphoria

## LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 557.7 down 9.5  
FT Gilt 63.52 down 0.83  
FT all-share 319.95 down 3.44  
Bargains 21.748

Fears that the jump in United States money supply would lead to higher interest rates and last week's euphoria over lower rates at home and the market started the new three-week account with losses across the board.

The FT Index closed down 8.5 at 557.7, its lowest point of the day.

Gilt suffered the greatest falls, with losses of 1% at one stage although they recovered later on news of the December trade surplus to end the day with falls of 1-1%.

London equities followed falls of between 8p and 10p, including Unilever at 540p, ICI 328p, Lucas 228p and Hawker at 320p.

Banks were also down, in a thin market, and among the falls were Barclays 13p off at 450p, Grindlays down 2p at 189p and Natwest slipping 15p to close at 400p.

But after the traumatic Smith St Aubyn experience there was some welcome relief in results from discount house Mercantile House which reported 10% more than doubled profits with a 5% improvement to 450p. Alexander's Discount rose 13p to 252p after its results, with Union up 15p to 423p in advance of Wednesday's figures.

Pilkington slid to 278p after adverse press comment on the state of European glass production. Elsewhere reorganization plans due to be announced today by Mr Geoffrey Kent, chairman, gave a 2p boost to Imperial Group to 77p, while press mention produced a 15p rise to 61p for Pittard.

Fears that the United States Congress may block the £600m British Aerospace "Hawk" con-

## COMMODITIES

## CURRENCIES

• Cocoa trading was cautious while members of the International Cocoa Organisation executive committee met in London to decide whether to take up the offer of a loan from Brazilian banks.

The near March position maintained its premium over May, at £1,180.50 a tonne, £22 more than May. Traders said they did not expect further buffer stock intervention before this week's talks are concluded.

The executive committee must decide whether to recommend to the full ICO meeting tomorrow that it should borrow \$75m (£40.4m) or £120m or find another way of funding the buffer stock manager's market intervention. One condition for the loan, to which European banks may contribute, is that the export levy be raised.

• For the second trading day in succession, standard cash in set a record trading high on the London Metal Exchange, reaching £8,710 per tonne during the morning session. At the afternoon close, standard cash was trading at £8,670 per tonne. The market remained in the grip of an extremely light technical situation.

## STERLING

## \$1.8545 down 185 points

## Index 90.7 down 0.2

## Fr.F 11,0150

## Yen 425

## Dollar

## Index 110.5 up 1.2

## DM 2.3357 up 290 points

## Gold

## \$372.00 down \$2.75

## MONEY MARKETS

• Period rates firmed slightly in response to US trends. The Bank of England's Band 1 intervention rate remained at 13% per cent.

## Domestic rates:

## Base rates 14

## 3-month interbank 14%-14%

## Euro-currency rates:

## 3-month dollar 15%-15%

## 3-month DM 10%-10%

## 3-month Fr.F 15%-15%

Trade figures show £331m surplus as government adviser is optimistic for 1982

## N Sea oil sales push Britain into the black

By Melvyn Westlake

Britain's visible trade with the rest of the world showed a big surplus in December. It exported £331m more in value than it imported. But the surplus is more than accounted for by the sale of North Sea oil. Exports and imports of other goods were down from the peak November levels.

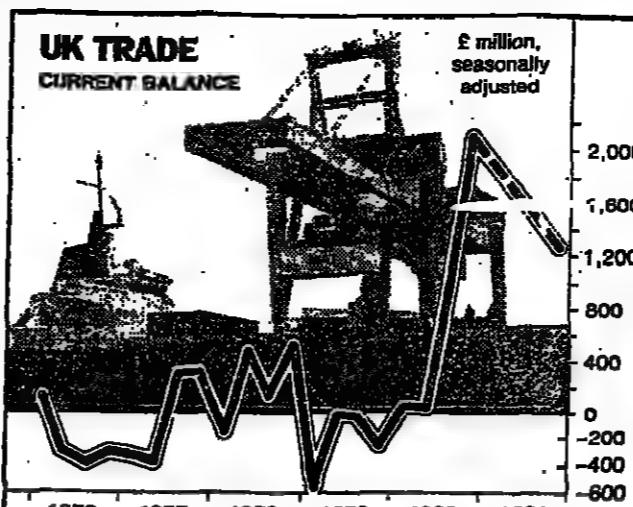
Exactly what has been happening to Britain's trade remains obscured by the civil servants' dispute which prevented figures being collected for six months.

The best estimate for 1981 is that there was probably a surplus of £6,000m on the current account, which includes invisibles transactions — trade in services, remittances of profits from abroad and government payments.

This would be twice the size of the surplus in 1980, and the sixth surplus in 12 years. In December alone, the current account was £498m in the black.

In a statement yesterday, Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, said the 1981 surplus was probably the biggest achieved by any major industrial nation.

However, this is largely the result of the economic recession of the last two years. Imports slumped as British companies attempted to clear



their shelves and warehouses of their existing stocks.

There are clear signs of imports picking up again strongly in the last quarter of 1981. They were up more than 20 per cent by volume compared with the same quarter a year earlier (excluding erratic items like ships, precious stones and North Sea installations).

In his statement, Mr Biffen referred to the growth in imports of basic materials and capital goods, which he saw as a good augury of Britain's continuing recovery

as it was a sign that industry is stocking up again.

But there has also been a big increase in motor car imports between the first and fourth quarters of last year. Imports of other consumer goods also showed a sizeable volume increase. Even with a mere 1 per cent growth in the economy forecast for this year, the Treasury expects the surplus to be halved.

Many economists are concerned that if economic activity rises rather more quickly, Britain's surplus

would rapidly be converted into a deficit.

Mr Biffen also placed a special emphasis yesterday on the relatively good success of exports despite fears that exporters would be crippled by the high exchange rate of the pound until recently. This made Britain's overseas goods very uncompetitive on foreign markets.

In the fourth quarter, the volume of exports was higher than the quarterly average in 1980 and 1979, even excluding oil and erratic items. On this basis, exports in the last three months of last year were some 6 per cent up on the same period of 1980.

However, the export growth over that period was a good deal less than for imports.

The recent decline in the value of the pound against other currencies will have come just in time to help exporters struggling to maintain their share of the market.

Even by the early summer of 1981 Britain had begun to recover little of the competitiveness lost between 1978 and the beginning of 1981.

During this period competitiveness deteriorated by about 50 per cent. Some estimates now put the net loss of competitiveness at a little over 30 per cent.

## Burns predicts growth over 1pc

By Frances Williams



Terry Burns: optimistic but cautious

cent in gdp in 1982 and there may be a greater chance of this being exceeded than the economy falling short of it.

He did not say, however, whether new Treasury forecasts, to be published with the Budget, show a higher growth rate.

The Chancellor is due to present an updated version of the medium-term plan, which sets targets for monetary growth and public borrowing some years ahead, when he delivers his Budget on March 9.

Mr Burns gave no sign that Treasury Ministers were preparing to soften significantly their tough stance on monetary growth and public spending, despite demands by their "wet" critics which will be aired when the Cabinet discusses Budget strategy on Thursday.

Mr Burns, who was addressing a conference on "Pay this winter" organized by the Industrial Society in London, said that a slow recovery was now under way. "Our December forecast looked to a growth of 1 per

## City backing for Telecom research

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

British Telecom in

partnership with four City institutions has formed a subsidiary called Mardlesham Enterprises to develop and exploit the by-products of research made at the corporation's laboratories at Mardlesham Heath, near Ipswich.

"In the next two or three years we hope to be responsible for the successful sponsorship of several new companies."

The new company has been established with an ordinary share capital of £250,000. The shareholders are British Telecom (30 per cent), Electra Investment Trust (25 per cent), Lazard Brothers (20 per cent), McNeuburn Investment Trust (20 per cent) and Thompson Clive and Partners (5 per cent).

The new venture will be chaired by Mr Mark Burrell a director of Lazard Brothers.

About 1,800 people are employed at Mardlesham.



## Co-op Bank announces a change in base rate

From 14.50% to 14.00% p.a.  
With effect from  
Tuesday, 26th January  
1982

Deposit Rates will become:  
7 day deposits 11.50% p.a.  
1 month deposits 11.75% p.a.

Short-term deposits  
from 12.50% to 14.10% p.a.  
depending on amount & term  
(minimum £500 & 6 months)



Your caring sharing bank

Hill Samuel  
Base Rate

With effect from the close of business on January 26th, 1982, Hill Samuel's Base Rate for lending will be reduced from 14½ per cent to 14 per cent per annum.

Interest payable on the Bank's Demand Deposit Accounts will be at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

Hill Samuel & Co. Limited  
100 Wood Street, London EC2P 2AJ.  
Telephone: 01-628 8011

## Project in jeopardy despite French deal

## Gloom persists over Siberian gas pipeline

France's decision to sign a 25-year contract to buy gas from the Soviet Union has done little to lift the gloom surrounding the Siberian pipeline project in Western Europe.

What was once celebrated as the greatest East-West trade deal is clouded by the United States refusal to Western European manufacturers at the small volume of orders from the Russians and a deterioration in Moscow's standing among European bankers.

Completion of the deal, by which the Soviet Union should supply Western Europe with 40,000 million cubic metres of natural gas a year for a quarter of a century from Western Siberia and which was supposed to show industrial orders worth at least \$10,000m (£5,400m) on the West, is almost certain to be delayed. The target of 1984 for the first gas deliveries looks increasingly implausible, while pessimists believe the entire project could collapse.

Failure to complete the project would deal a severe blow to the Soviet Union, which expects to achieve an annual hard currency income of at least \$10,000m from gas

sales. The damage to Western industry and jobs would be more immediate, but relatively slight because the Russians have failed to live up to expectations in placing orders associated with the project.

West Germany, which invested a great deal of political prestige in the project, is feeling badly let down by the Soviet Union's purchasing policy.

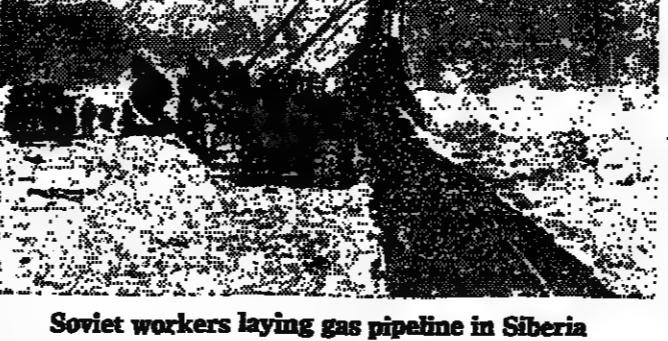
The deal was originally expected to produce orders for pipes and plant worth some DM20,000m (£4,650m) fulfilled because the Soviet

Union has decided not to order the pipes in advance, but to negotiate annually with Western suppliers.

This tactic, designed to force Western plant makers to cut prices under the threat of losing orders to their competitors, could backfire on the Russians if Western sanctions are toughened beyond their present level.

When first mooted, the plan was for natural gas to be piped from the Yamal peninsula in the far north of Siberia over a double pipeline to Western Europe. Now exploitation of the Yamal reserves has been put off by the present five-year plan and a single 3,400-mile pipeline will bring the gas from the more southerly Urengoy field.

Despite reducing the project, the Soviet Union is having difficulty in financing it. Its request for an additional DM300m credit from West German bankers has run into difficulties with the banks refusing to give Moscow the cash because Poland has still to pay nearly \$300m of interest owing from 1981 and because the order inflow from the deal has been so meagre.



Soviet workers laying gas pipeline in Siberia

JAMES CAPEL

## Brokers eye a bullish equity trend

Sentiment in the London stock market is decidedly bullish. It is possible, as James Capel points out in his new *Equity Market* comment, to see the FT 30-share index up by at least 40 per cent over the next 18 months.

There is plenty of logic to back this kind of forecast, which is why the danger of sky-high yields in the New York money and bond markets has not sent fund managers running for their United States "buy" lists.

Since the United Kingdom plunged into recession before the other major industrial countries there is a good chance that it will emerge first. The flow of funds out of the United Kingdom has slowed down, and more overseas fund managers are seeking to put cash into United Kingdom equities as well as the money markets.

Most of the important London stock brokers are forecasting a good improvement in company profits for 1982. In United Kingdom wages are coming in at 7.8 per cent level on average in the current round, productivity is improving, and destocking should soon ease off — all good reasons for better company profits.

Sterling is still too high to give a good boost to the competitiveness of United Kingdom exports. But at present levels it is less of a hindrance expensive.

Amidst the current and coming events, the March 8 Budget looks likely to give something of a boost to the corporate sector. The icy

and damp weather may have an adverse effect and soaring domestic fuel bills could squeeze the consumer goods purchase out of the family budget.

James Capel's way of looking at the figures is to start with the projection of corporate profits rising by at least 20 per cent over each of the next two years.

Dividends, it points out, will rise in line with this because of the present low level of earnings cover. Capel suggests that dividends could only go up by perhaps 10 per cent each year.

But, and this seems to be the view it prefers, the lower level of inflation now being experienced should indicate a narrower gap

Moving on to the yields on gilts and equities in recent years, it sets up two scenarios. Under the first, which is more pessimistic about reflating and the level of interest rates it sees a 15 per cent yield on gilts. If the gap between that and the yield on equities is 7 per cent (it has averaged 7 over the last 10 years), then it reflects a rise of 15 per cent in the level of the market.

But, and this seems to be the view it prefers, the lower level of inflation now being experienced should indicate a narrower gap

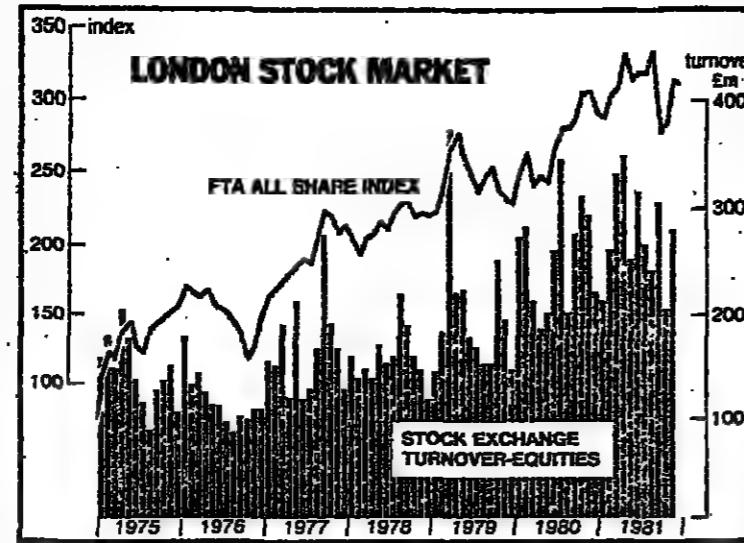
between gilt and equity yields. Looking at the figures conservatively, Capel argues: "Gilt yields of 12 per cent, and a yield gap of 8 per cent imply a 4 per cent equity yield although equity yields have not been lower than 5 per cent since 1972/3. Even a 5 per cent basis would allow the market to rise by around 40 per cent from today's level taking the 30-share index above 700."

Without spelling out a forecast for the market as specifically as James Capel, the team who moved from Phillips & Drew to Simon & Coates is also optimistic. In its view company profits could go up by 14 per cent in 1982. It sees the largest recoveries coming from engineering, building materials and clearing banks (very similar to James Capel's buying list).

It points out: "The equity market, contrary to general belief, has shown increased stability since the mid-1970s. We expect 1982 to bring a steady improvement in the market, with a year-end broadening of the scope." New York, largely a domestic market, has grown almost to match London.

Phillips & Drew is bullish, but again less specifically (in "cold print" at least) than the others. It also looks at sectors, and picks out some of the leaders in textiles, paper, industrial materials, chemicals and engineering — in other words depressed manufacturing companies.

Sally White



### DISCOUNT HOUSE

## Alexanders advance lifts shares

Alexanders Discount, the City discount house, reports higher profits for 1981 and a restoration of the general reserve to the £5m level, ruling at the end of 1978. The shares rose from 239p to 252p on the news.

Disclosed profits after tax and transfer to hidden reserves are up from £1.25m to £1.75m but the true level of profit is thought to have been at least £2.25m because Alexander has transferred £500,000 from hidden reserves to the disclosed general reserve.

Alexander said it had been a difficult year because of volatile interest rates, especially in the last six months, so it was pleased to report profits which allowed an increase in the dividend and also an expansion in the trading base of the company and also an expansion in the trading base of the company and thus the size of the portfolio which can be carried.

The final dividend is being raised by 13 per cent to 18.5p gross to give a total of 26.4 gross compared with 24.3p in 1980.

Mr Douglas Grant, managing director, said the company had capitalized on the uncertainty when the Bank of England's new monetary system was introduced. "We took a cautious view and anticipated difficult conditions, particularly in the second half of the year," he said.

He said that by taking a defensive stance, Alexander had secured its finance costs for much of the second half of the year, and at the end of the year was operating on running margins of about 2 per cent.

In the gilts market, the area in which fellow discount house Smith St. Albans recently reported £20m of losses, Alexander also took a cautious view throughout the year and ended it with net holdings of only £4m of gilts compared with £400,000 net a year before.

This compared with total balance sheet footings of

£464m at the end of 1981, a 7 per cent increase over the year. The balance sheet also comprised £41m of Treasury Bills, £271m of other bills and £78m of sterling CDs. Holdings of variable-rate local authority securities were virtually unchanged at £49.5m.

After having had to draw on reserves to pay the dividend in 1979 because of losses that year, general reserves have now been restored by the £500,000 transfer from inner reserves.

Profits, excluding a small exceptional income, went ahead by more than 5 per cent to a new peak of £3.08m.

The group, headed by Mr Joseph Lumb, has not hesitated to cut back in areas where demand has dried up, and it has been equally successful in moving into new markets like car fabrics and soft furnishings. Doing this the group has also built a cash mountain which now stands at £5m, or around 20p a share. So the £575,700 cost of the dividend of 9.56p gross is covered by the £700,000 of interest income alone. The latest pretax profits were also flattered by the decision to take £652,000, against £481,000, of mill closure and reorganization costs below the line, instead of directly against pretax profits.

Allied Textile has benefited from a cut in costs after shrinking its labour force from 4,000 to 1,000 in seven years. Germ-

any and Japan are key export markets and much depends on the movement of the pound against the Deutsche mark and the yen.

The shares responded to the latest figures and a scrip issue of one-for-one by rising 13p to 173p, a peak for the year. Since the beginning of 1981 they have come from 114p, but the yield is 2.01 per cent, almost the textile average.

### CRODA

## Sterner defence

Croda International, the chemical processor, yesterday stepped up its defiance against the unwanted attentions of Burmah Oil's £80m bid by giving shareholders a profit forecast for 1981.

According to Sir Frederick Wood, chairman of Croda, pretax profits should rise to around £10.1m, up 58 per cent over the previous year's figure of £7.4m. However, this is still some £4.6m below the all-time high of £14.7m achieved in 1979.

In addition, the board intended to recommend a final dividend of 3.24p gross, making a total of 5.35p against the previous figure of 4.4p.

Burmah's initial reaction to the forecast came from Mr Campbell Anderson, a director, who said: "The performance was not quite up to what one could expect from Sir Freddie in his heyday. Shareholders must be sadly disappointed." He then added that "the forecast appeared to have been a combination of disillusionment and pious hopes".

Burmah has yet to study the document in full detail but will be making a formal reply.

Sir Frederick said the upturn in profits had come from an all-round improvement in all divisions with further emphasis on loss elimination.

There are tangible signs, he said, that the United Kingdom chemical companies are recovering strongly and this is starting to come through in the first half.

Only last week Sir Frederick attacked the wisdom of Burmah's bid at 70p a share after considering the effects that the acquisition would have had on Burmah's own overstretched finances.

### COMMODITIES

COPPER was steady — Afternoon Higher grade cash, £80-90, three months £80-90, six months £80-90, three months £80-90, nine months £80-90, 12 months £80-90.

HIGHER grade cash, £80-90, three months £80-90, six months £80-90, nine months £80-90, 12 months £80-90.

Settlement, £80-90, 12 months £80-90.

LEAD was steady — Afternoon Standard cash, £20-25, three months £20-25, six months £20-25, 12 months £20-25.

Settlement, £20-25, 12 months £20-25.

NIOSH was steady — Afternoon Cash £100-110, three months £100-110, six months £100-110, 12 months £100-110.

Settlement, £100-110, 12 months £100-110.

PLATINUM was steady — Afternoon Cash £1,100-1,200, three months £1,100-1,200, six months £1,100-1,200, 12 months £1,100-1,200.

Settlement, £1,100-1,200, 12 months £1,100-1,200.

SILVER was steady — Afternoon Cash £100-110, three months £100-110, six months £100-110, 12 months £100-110.

Settlement, £100-110, 12 months £100-110.

PLATINUM (Carats) — Feb. £100-105, 12 months £100-105.

POTATOES (Carats) — Feb. £100-105, 12 months £100-105.

Settlement, £100-105, 12 months £100-105.

### MERCANTILE HOUSE

## Making the most of a global spread

Shareholders in Mercantile House should be experiencing a warm glow. First-half pretax profits have doubled to £6.1m, just £1m short of the last annual result, itself a twofold rise. The six-monthly dividend is up 40 per cent to 50 gross, while the share price, which stood at 345p when the company made its July two-for-five rights issue, is now 450p.

Any company so strategically positioned astride the main channels carrying ever-increasing international capital flows could hardly go wrong. But Mercantile has taken full advantage of its situation.

The geographical spread of offices to Toronto, Sydney, San Francisco and Tokyo enables Mercantile to cover all time zones. Tokyo will open up business in Far East currencies, notably the yen, further broadening the scope. New York, largely a domestic market, has grown almost to match London.

Big banks want to deal with big money brokers, so the main discounts on large volume transactions should encourage higher turnover. In the first half, turnover also doubled to £31.7m. The recent revival of the European market should help as well.

Mercantile has shown a shrewd sense of how to make acquisitions



### WEST GERMANY

Mannesmann AG said its Mannesmann Handel AG unit and Thyssen AG's Thyssen Stahlion GmbH have jointly won a Soviet order for over 1.2 million tonnes of 56-inch steel pipe.

The likelihood, therefore, is that full year profits will double again. This must be encouraging for the sector, since R.P. Martin will be reporting interim in about a month and Esco its annual figures at the beginning of March.

On this basis, Esco, still best known as Astley & Pearce despite its triumphant market debut in October, will make £12m for 1981. That should intensify the competition with Mercantile, particularly in the communications field. R.P. Martin made £705,000 in the first half of its last financial year and £2.17m — an increase of 220 per cent — for the whole year.

For these prospects did not stop money brokers' shares from rising yesterday, partly because the market was down, and partly because of profit-taking after last week's vigorous run-up.

Mercantile closed at 450p, having reached 460p at one point, and Esco and R.P. Martin were 195p and 330p respectively.

Michael Prest

### FRANCE

Total deposits in French savings banks rose by 14 per cent last year to stand at Fr342,000m (£39,000m) on January 1, up from Fr379,000m a year before and Fr334,000m in 1980.

• Negotiations in Paris between officials of the French Gas utility Gas de France and the Algerian oil and gas corporation Sonatrach will continue "at least" until today, a spokesman said yesterday. The talks began on Saturday.

### UNITED STATES

The group of six US companies that handles imports of Mexican natural gas is negotiating to double shipments to 500 million cubic feet a day.

• The Dallas-based LTV company has withdrawn from the bargaining for Chrysler's tank-building subsidiary, leaving Teledyne and General Dynamics as likely bidders.

• The United Rubber Workers Union will seek "meaningful" wage rises when four tyre companies begin in March it was announced by union officials in St Louis.

### UGANDA

Representatives of Ugandan, British, Belgian, French, Austrian and American banks and financing institutions have agreed on a tentative loan plan to re-rouse and redevelop Uganda's largest sugar estate at Kakira, 60 miles east of Kampala.

### SWEDEN

The Swedish consumer price index, base 1980, fell 0.4 per cent in the year to December against a 0.3 per cent rise to 115.4 in November and a 0.4 per cent advance to 105.2 a year ago.

### SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's consumer price index, base 1980, fell 0.4 per cent in the year to December 1981, down from 115.8 in 1980. The index reached 216.3 last December, up from 214.8 in November and 189.9 in December 1980.

### Base Lending Rates

Bank	14%
Barclays	14%
BCI	14%
Consolidated Cods	14%
C. Hoare & Co	14%
Lloyds Bank	14%
Midland Bank	14%
TSB	14%
Williams & Glyn's	14%

\* £1,000 and sterling £1,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 over £1,000,000.

### M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovell Lane, London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

### The Over-the-Counter Market

High	Low	Company	Price Change
------	-----	---------	--------------

## BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

## PEOPLE

## Tannoy is back in Britain

They have not exactly broadcast the news, but the six British directors of Tannoy have bought out the company from its American owners, Beatrice Foods.

Directors Norman Crocker (managing), David Bissett, Powell, Ian Dunn, Peter Russell, Peter Wilcox and "Stanley" Livingstone, keep their tabs. So too do the 140 staff in south-east London and Coatbridge, Strathclyde.

Crocker and the Tannoy team, I'm told, secured this lively firm at a knockdown price with the help of commercial law expert David Haggart and Beatrice's wish to de-conglomerate. Barclays Bank come up with about £1m, covering both purchase and immediate funding.

Tannoy long ago diversified from the public address systems that made the company a household word to millions of service people in the war. The company exports more than three-quarters of what it makes, ranging from hi-fi and studio speakers (sold in Japan under the Tannoy name) to wired gun control systems sold in the Middle East.



D'you suppose some Cornish mutter will try to burn it down?

## Sweet day, so cool

Daniel Boulud is finding life sweet in his latest job, that of chef to the EEC ambassador to Washington, Vicomte Roland de Kerorlay.

The ambassador recruited Boulud in Brussels to soften up the might of Washington with *nouvelle cuisine* at the residence in Belmont Road.

But of late Belmont Road has been clogged with the limousines of Washington's hostesses, dispatched to bring back 10lb boxes of chocolate truffles at \$120 a time. Chauffeurs asking for smaller quantities were directed to two stores supplied by Boulud.

The chef, having sniffed America's entrepreneurial air, had gone into business for himself. But since jokes have begun to circulate around Washington about the "European Chocolate Community", Boulud has been asked not to rustle his sweet wrappers so loud.

● Design and marketing were on the agenda at Number Ten Downing Street last night, not of a prime ministerial meeting with the Conservative Party's new Director of Marketing, Christopher Lawson, but of a seminar Mrs Thatcher held for senior executives on "product design and market success". She urged business people to remedy what she sees as British industry's neglect of good design.

## Appeals on Wheels

Mrs Audrey Barter (below) paid an unexpected and unusual return visit to the City yesterday.

Accompanied by the pipe and drum band of the Scots Guards she called at the Stock Exchange and was allowed onto the trading floor in her wheelchair to collect money for Stoke Mandeville Hospital.

Mrs Barter met many old friends for she was the manageress of Slaters', a restaurant now sadly closed but once very popular with the market.



## NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr John S Fraser has been appointed corporate managing director Ciba-Geigy Plastics and Additives, in succession to Dr K W Humphreys. Mr Fraser will also retain his existing responsibilities as head of the Ifford Photographic Group and a member of the board of Ciba-Geigy (UK).

Mr Peter Guest has been appointed sales and marketing director of Bonar Long.

Mr A P Dignan has been appointed assistant managing director of Dixons Photographic (UK).

A new consortium is taking over the Jari project. Patrick Knight reports

## How the Amazon defeated an American millionaire

Sao Paulo  
The Amazon jungle has claimed another illustrious victim, multi-millionaire Daniel K. Ludwig, aged 84, whose enormous Jari forestry and pulp project is being acquired by a consortium of 23 banks and private companies, with major government participation.

The consortium was being formally inaugurated in Brasilia yesterday. Brazilians are not sure whether to celebrate or cry.

Ludwig, said to be the richest man in the world, but now ailing recluse in New York, battled with Jari for 14 years. He is giving up after pouring more than \$1,000m of his own money into the 4 million acre project, the largest piece of real estate in the world, and he will be paid nothing for at least five years.

That an octogenarian American millionaire should feel that the Amazon has, finally, become too much for him, is perhaps not too surprising, what does give pause for thought, however, is that the man who has put together the package to take over the Jari project is himself a septuagenarian — 75 year old Brazilian Senator Augusto Azevedo Antunes, an old friend of Ludwig.

Can he do better? The problems which mounted up and finally overwhelmed Ludwig, were certainly formidable.



Jari: its mounting problems overwhelmed the millionaire American

The final straw for him was ostensibly the delay by the authorities in giving definite legal title to about half the land. But as Ludwig has only planted trees on about a twelfth of the area so far, that cuts little ice. The real reason, as the Brazilians who are taking it over now realize, is that the project in its present form is not viable. Hundreds of millions more dollars will have to be risked to make it so.

When Ludwig was first invited to invest in Brazil, in the heady days of the late 1950s the 'miracle' years, when the economy was growing at 10 per cent and more a year, he was given the red-carpet treatment. All obstacles would be swept away, and he would be left alone, as long as he put up the cash. This was the sort of deal Ludwig liked. Used to shipping when a shrewd one voyage charter could sometimes recoup the cost of a supertanker, he set about conquering the Amazon in the same way.

He bought the world's biggest and most sophisticated machines to clear the jungle. He scoured the globe to find the technology for a pulp factory which could be towed around the world to Jari. This would avoid the costly problem of assembling sophisticated plants deep in the Amazon, something which wary mining engineers refer to with respect as "Amazon factor", and which they say can push construction costs to three times what they are elsewhere.

As the years passed, and the land was cleared and planted, Ludwig found that many of his high technology methods were unsuitable. The big machines got bogged down, and had to be abandoned. The fast-growing smelting trees from Nigeria and Indonesia did not do well on sandy Jari soils, and have largely been replaced by the eucalyptus and Caribbean pine everybody else plants in Brazil.

But Ludwig, who runs his

companies largely on his own did not like to be told things were not working out. Men who dared to do so were often fired. All sorts of scare stories started to emerge from Jari, coinciding with the period of political liberalization, and the

Ludwig tried to keep his labour force on site, and prevent men going back to the coastal town of Belém every time they received a pay packet.

To encourage them to stay, however, Ludwig built schools, hospitals, and good housing. He provided free electricity and water, and there are supermarkets which sell at reasonable prices, unknown in Amazonia. There is a railway, a port, and an airfield. In fact — and this has proved a major problem — a costly infrastructure was put in to sustain the production of three thousand tons of pulp a day, four times what is actually produced.

On top of problems of his own making, the climate of opinion about Jari itself began to change. Echoes of the nationalist campaign against Jari, stressing the exploitation of Brazil by foreigners, began to be felt. Ministers sensed that Jari could be a liability.

The old Brazilian maxim, first coined by 1930s dictator President Getúlio Vargas "for my friends, everything, for my enemies, the law" began to be applied.

So the immovable object has come into collision with the irresistible force, and Ludwig has disposed of Jari. Selling is the wrong word. He will not get a cent for at least five years, if he lives that long, and then only between 3 and 5 per cent of whatever profits Jari by then brings in. Having no heirs the money will go to the Ludwig Cancer Research foundation, in Switzerland.

Augusto Antunes, who now takes up the burden of Jari, is a wealthy industrialist who in partnership with Bethlehem Steel, has been mining manganese in the hills close to Jari for 23 years. He is Brazil's second largest iron ore exporter, and has ranching and forestry

interests in Amazonia, so he knows the problems of the Amazon well.

Antunes' company Caemi, is putting up \$40m of the \$100m by which Jari capital is to be increased from private sources. The chairman of the new board is Sergio Quintella, president of the International Engineering Company. The other 22 companies to participate are having their arms twisted hard to come up with \$3m each. The government will provide \$180m. This \$280m total will be enough to pay off various debts to third parties, such as the Ishiwakajima Shipyard, which built the pulp plant, and Lloyds Bank.

But the take over solves almost nothing, except to rescue Brazilian pride and save Brazilian face, as businessmen reluctant to participate are pointing out. For Jari to be viable, pulp exports would have to be doubled, preferably trebled. The necessary thousand-tonnes-a-day plant would cost at least \$500m. Where is that to come from?

If it is not raised, Jari is really just a magnificent new town deep in the Amazon jungle, providing very good living conditions for the 7,000 or so on site, and scratchings for the further 35,000 who have been attracted to the town outside, called "Beyond the Palis".

For all the critics' carping, if Jari were to disappear under the jungle carpet, as other projects by illustrious names such as Ford, have done, they would have a lot to answer for. Many in Brasilia acknowledge an immense debt to Daniel Ludwig in finding out, albeit the hard way, how to deal with Amazonia.

But as a story of a rich man's comeuppance, with \$1,000m lost down the River Amazon Jari can have had few equals. Orson Wells should be on his way to make a film about Citizen Ludwig.

## Shopping without the frills

## MARKETING AND ADVERTISING: GENERICS

By Peter McGoldrick

A note of austerity has started to enter the normally flamboyant arena of grocery marketing. Shoppers in the United Kingdom and in many other countries are seeing a new and very bland type of product packaging appear on supermarket shelves.

These packs usually carry only the product description, in blunt, stencil type lettering, and the required product information, set against a white or plain background.

Conspicuously missing are the enticing pictures of the product and the other customary packaging embellishments.

Within the grocery industry, such products are usually known as "generics" but they are also sometimes referred to as "brand-free" or "no-name" items. They differ from the well-established retailer own labels in that the retailer's name is not prominently displayed on the package. For consumers, they are offering ranges of basic commodities at prices considerably below normal for those products.

Although appearing dull, generics have attracted interest and attention from grocery manufacturers, retailers, their agencies and the consumer organizations. To some retailers, they have offered a way of buying market share and of departing somewhat from the trend of short-term special offers.

The appeal of generic grocery products depends to a large extent upon the effective communication to consumers of the "no-frills" message. If shoppers believed that the sizable price reductions were mainly a result of lower quality contents, the products would gain only limited acceptance.

Evidence has emerged suggesting that generic buyers perceive the price reduction to be explained mainly by lower advertising, labelling and packaging costs. In the United States, the *Progressive Grocer* published the following results in 1979.

Generics are cheaper because:

Non-  
Generic Generic  
Buyers Buyers  
No advertising 43% 37%  
Cheap label 38% 29%  
Cheaper Packaging 21% 13%  
Lower quality 15% 38%

The actual (as opposed to perceived) components of the

in the grocery industry, and there are many manufacturers and some distributors with a vested interest in their failure. Accordingly, there have been forecasts that generics would be a "passing fad" or that they would "only be of appeal to the poorer shoppers".

A project carried out by

The survey showed that 80 per cent of the Yellow Pack purchases represented a switch from a manufacturer's brand, 20 per cent from the Fine Fare brand. Although the manufacturer brands were the bigger target, this indicates a substantial overall increase in the proportion of trade taken by the retailer's two product ranges.

The indications from both home and abroad are that there have not yet been the full impact of generic generics.

In the United States generic items have captured 5 per cent share of the \$200,000m grocery market and some forecasts suggest that the share could reach 25 per cent by the end of the decade. Generics have become the main competitive weapon both between American supermarkets and against the restaurants.

Harlow Unger, a commentator on the American retailing scene said: "Now, at last, it's cheaper for Americans to eat at home!"

By comparison, British retailers have been cautious in their approach to generics, some possibly reluctant to precipitate an all out "generics war". Carrefour and Fine Fare have been the most willing exponents of the concept, but the Tesco launch in Scotland could be just a beginning. Allied Suppliers is also experimenting with a "generic store", a form of response to the limited range discounters that has already been seen in the United States.

The pressure upon other retailers will inevitably increase.

Many shops within the Mace group have adopted some or all of its 26 "Basic Plus" products, which have started to bring generics into the corner — shop type of outlet.

Generics represent an intensification of competition



Austerity returns to the supermarkets

For this reason, it is not entirely surprising that the development of generics has been far from welcomed by most grocery manufacturers. Although they offer an opportunity to smaller manufacturers or to major manufacturers with excess capacity, in general they are seen as another manifestation of the growing power of the large multiple retailers.

Fine Fare launched its "Yellow Packs" in 1980. Unlike Carrefour, which started the trend in France in 1976, with its "Produits Libres" — Fine Fare already had an extensive range of about 450 products retailing under its own name. The Yellow Packs represented in effect a second retailer brand in its stores.

Two more major British multiples became involved in 1981: Allied Suppliers with its "Basic" and Tesco with its "Value Lines".

Generics represent an intensification of competition

## Business Editor

## As US interest rates climb . . .

Are the Europeans going to fall at the first hurdle, as they set off on a course to lower interest rates? The simple answer is that it is too early to tell.

When European interest rates were led down last week, it was not done in total blindness of what was happening in the United States. The theory must be that at some stage this spring, American interest rates will resume a falling trend, and that the dollar, too, will start to slip.

For the moment, though, the ride is clearly going to be extremely bumpy and the riders may yet be unseated. Last week's United States money supply was again appreciably worse than expected, and yesterday's opening Fed funds rate of more than 15 per cent was enough to send the shivers down the spines. Hardly surprisingly, the Bank of England made it clear to the discount houses that the fall in British short-term rates had gone far enough for the moment. It has also been conducting "smoothing" operations in the foreign exchange market.

The real question is how much pressure the Bank can stand if the going gets really tough. While it can probably allow period money market rates to rise a good half per cent before it starts to feel uncomfortable at the very short end of the interest rate spectrum, it is questionable how far it would want to intervene in the foreign exchange markets.

Drawing sterling out of the system would merely exacerbate the present shortages in the money markets. On the basis of the latest trade figures, there should perhaps be no great anxiety about adopting the alternative policy of letting sterling find its own market rate over the short-term in expectation of a bounce back at a later stage. But is the recent trade performance too good to last?

## Rowntree Crunch time

It was always only a matter of time before Rowntree-Mackintosh, with 23.5 per cent of the Huntley & Palmer equity, moved to swallow the whole group.

What has presumably precipitated matters has been the fear that Allied-Lyons, with just under 5 per cent of H & P, might have been about to take the initiative. Where this leaves Allied-Lyons remains to be seen.

But with Rowntree's offer valuing H & P at £75m — on the basis of a dismal recent record and pre-tax profits of no more, perhaps £8m to £9m for 1981 — the opening stakes are already looking at recovery

prospects and ways of improving the return on H & P's capital employed of well over £100m.

Naturally, that is what Rowntree says its bid is all about — helping H & P to make full use of its potential. That may seem fair enough. Doubtless, though, any H & P defence will be quick to point out that Rowntree's main aim is to but its way into areas outside the stagnating confectionery market and broaden its geographical ex-

posure.

Rank Org.

## Getting better

After the first-half setback from £53.9m to £36.7m, when the Xerox side went off the boil, and an anticipated lacklustre showing from the Organization's own activities, most leading analysts had been forecasting a sharp deterioration in Rank's pretax profits from last year's £109.4m. In the event the £102.8m pre-tax outturn was a good £10m better than even the most optimistic had been expecting, and the shares jumped almost a tenth to close at 190p.

The key to the latest trading performance has been both an improvement in the Xerox business and a sturdy contribution from the non-Xerox operations which have been such a thorn in Rank's side for most of the 1970s. Rank's share of Xerox has been boosted by £15m after use of the new American accounting standard FAS 52, which takes currency changes — in this case adverse ones — straight to the balance sheet rather than coming through the profit and loss account as under FAS 8. As it is, after Xerox's first-half setback, its full-year contribution is only marginally down at £85.1m, probably due to the better sales/rental mix in its business.

No one is going to get too excited by Rank's other trading activities but at least the worse performances from leisure hotels and holidays and the industrial division have been compensated by stronger contributions by television and property to leave trading profits level pegging.

The question now, of course, is whether the leopard really has changed its spots. But with new products coming through in the Xerox business and a more coherent look to the non-Xerox side, there is a lot more confidence around, certainly enough with the encouraging statement to suggest profits next year of £125m. Together with the 8.2 per cent yield, that should be strong enough to support even without the bid rumours.

## Bank of Ireland

announces that with effect

## Stock Exchange Prices

## Heavy selling of gilts

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 25. Dealings End Feb 12. 5 Contango Day, Feb 15. Settlement Day, Feb 22

5 forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

TEAMWORK IN CONSTRUCTION,  
ENGINEERING, DESIGN  
AND ENERGY WORLDWIDE  
**TAYLOR  
WOODROW**

1981/82 High Low Stock		Int. Gross Price Chg'g per cent & P/E		1981/82 High Low Company		Gross Div Chg'g per cent & P/E		1981/82 High Low Company		Gross Div Chg'g per cent & P/E		1981/82 High Low Company		Gross Div Chg'g per cent & P/E		1981/82 High Low Company		Gross Div Chg'g per cent & P/E																	
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>																																			
<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>																																			
<b>A - B</b>																																			
SHORTS																																			
102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1982 800 14.015 14.454																
MEDIUMS																																			
102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039	102/ 94 Exch 1250 1982 920 14.507 15.039																
LONGS																																			
102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000	102/ 94 Tres 1495 1987 920 15.307 16.000																
COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN																																			
102/ 94 Aus 81-82 900 15.592 16.822																																			
LOCAL AUTHORITIES																																			
102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 LCC 3 1980 20 15.549 16.129																	
C - E																																			
102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129	102/ 94 Cable & Wireless 1495 1982 920 15.549 16.129																	
DOLLAR STOCKS																																			
102/ 94 Brmcan 1495 1982 920 17.118 7.813	102/ 94 Brmcan 1495 1982 920 17.118 7.813	102/ 94 Brmcan 1495 1982 920 17.118 7.813	102/ 94 Brmcan 1495 1982																																

## Football

## Luck smiles on Spurs but frowns on Aston Villa

By Stuart Jones  
Football Correspondent

Tottenham Hotspur have played 23 domestic cup games in the last two years, 22 of them in London. The odd one out was the FA Cup semi-final last year at Hillsborough, the neutral venue where they drew with Wolverhampton Wanderers. Even then, the replay was held at Highbury, a few miles from their home.

If it was a draw in the replay in yesterday's draw for the fifth round of the FA Cup Spur should be drawn at White Hart Lane again, it was equally predictable that Aston Villa should be drawn away. They have been so on the last 15 occasions. The next in the only match between first division clubs on February 13.

They opened the season by sharing four goals with the Charity Shield in August and although Villa have anatomically at Tottenham in the league so far, tonight, Liverpool, joint favourites with Liverpool, will remember their last journey to Gay Meadow, and Burley would prefer to forget

The plantkillers of the fourth round, Oxford United and Watford, both visit the Midlands. Oxford's manager, Ian Greaves, was the guest on last Saturday's Match of the Day programme after the victory at Brighton and he will renew acquaintances with Town at Coventry City's Chapman.

Two other old colleagues will meet again at Barber Street. Rice, Watford's captain, was in Arsenal's League and Cup winning side of 1971 with Kelly, of Leicester City. Nor is that the end of the reminiscing. Deegan, who joined Newcastle City only a month ago for £175,000, will face his former side, West Bromwich Albion, as will Jones, once of Liverpool, and now of Wrexham, in the match on it. Wednesday 5th if Queen's Park Rangers beat Blackpool tonight, will hope to use the experience for the cup tie the following Saturday.

### FA Cup fifth-round pairings

Blackpool or Queen's Park Rangers v Grimsby Town  
Shrewsbury Town v Ipswich Town  
Chelsea or Wrexham v Liverpool  
Coventry City v Oxford United  
Crystal Palace v Huddersfield Town or Orient

Matches to be played on February 13.

## Bristol City call for player cut

By Stuart Jones

Bristol City, on the brink of insolvency, yesterday took the drastic step of calling for a reduction of the staff by eight first team players. After a special meeting in the afternoon to discuss the scheme, the players involved found it unacceptable and immediately telephoned Gordon Taylor, the secretary of the Professional Footballers' Association.

Taylor agreed to hold an emergency meeting at Ashton Gate this week and added: "Unless the game is first and foremost revenue, we could have this situation repeated elsewhere. The important thing from the players' point of view is to ensure that the terms of the settlement are adequate."

The eight include five players who are with the club when they were in the first division only two years ago—Merrick, a former captain, Mann, Garland, Talton and Rogers. The other three—Atkin, Hay and Marshall—are more recent acquisitions. It is believed that those with first division experience have contracts worth between £20,000 and £25,000 a year.

Some of the players will be offered the chance to sell their contracts and move on to a new club, others will be made available immediately for free transfers. City hopes to negotiate a total of £100,000 to buy out the contracts. The chairman, Archie Gooch, said: "The cuts we are having to make are savage but there is no other way we can survive."

Last Saturday, the cruelest of decisions had to be made by the FA Cup Side of Aston Villa, being credited with the goal. Within an hour of that defeat, Mr Gooch decided that he had no alternative but to introduce the cuts.

City are currently more than £70,000 in debt and are losing £2,000 a week. A financial advisor, a firm of accountants, who plotted Luton Town's recovery a few years ago, is nearing completion. It is known that they have already insisted on a huge reduction in the annual wage bill of £50,000.

The club also plans to withdraw its reserve side from the Combination League as another economy measure. They are third from bottom of the third division and having recently lost their manager, Bill Stevenson, are in danger of dropping from the first to the fourth division in successive seasons.

## Butcher in hospital

Terry Butcher, the Ipswich Town defender, was readmitted to hospital yesterday for a blood transfusion after having broken his arm in a car accident. He misses the game against Notts County at the weekend.

## Cormack will be asked to retract criticism

Peter Cormack, manager of Parc Thistle, will be asked to retract public criticism of three of his players—or stand accused of bringing the game into disrepute by the Scottish Players' Union.

Mr Cormack, aged 34, the youngest manager in the premier division, criticized Tony Higgins, John Lapsley and Brian Whitaker, after Thistle's surprise 2-1 home defeat by Dunfermline at the mid-point of the Scottish Cup on Sunday. He accused the players of being "a disgrace to their profession" and said they "didn't want to play for me or the club".

Harry Lawrie, the Players' Union secretary, said yesterday: "I am writing to Thistle's chairman, Mr Miller, Reid asking for a retraction of Peter Cormack's remarks."

## Rumours rife in Italy

Two years after the betting scandal that shook Italy, the country's professionals have been interrogated about a new possible betting ring. The investigation has been carried out by the Italian police in the dressing rooms of all first and second division teams before the start of Sunday's games and questioned players about whether they had made any bets or had been approached during the week by the betting fraternity.

The players also played that they would report any such approaches immediately. The investigation was launched after the league received reports that people implicated in the last scandal were trying again to entice players to fix games.

All four leading Italian clubs were away from home. The first three drew in their last game by losing 1-0 at Avellino.

Fiorentina had an unusual 1-1 draw at the bottom club, Como, falling back on defence after Vierchowod put them ahead. Justice was done when

Juventus equalized from a free-kick.

Juventus also drew 1-1, at second from bottom Cesena, Bari equalizing after Garofoli had put Cesena in front. Bergamo's equalizer 30 seconds from time gave Inter Milan a 2-2 draw as well but at Avellino nothing went right for Roma's Brazilian, Falcao, whose misplaced pass led to the only goal, scored by another Bergamo, Juvino.

The only five first division matches played in West Germany all involved the top clubs.

Bayern Munich maintained their one point lead over Borussia Mönchengladbach by beating Darmstadt 4-1.

Mönchengladbach overcame

Fortuna Düsseldorf 3-0 and Cologne defeated Nürnberg 4-1, drawing their first two.

A lucky own goal kept Real

Madrid on top of the Spanish

Hercules goalkeeper had saved a penalty by Selslike. Real stay a

point ahead of Barcelona

and Espanyol 2-1 at Zaragoza.

Fiorentina had an unusual 1-1 draw at the bottom club, Como, falling back on defence after Vierchowod put them ahead. Justice was done when

Juventus equalized from a free-kick.

Juventus also drew 1-1, at second from bottom Cesena, Bari equalizing after Garofoli had put Cesena in front. Bergamo's equalizer 30 seconds from time gave Inter Milan a 2-2 draw as well but at Avellino nothing went right for Roma's Brazilian, Falcao, whose misplaced pass led to the only goal, scored by another Bergamo, Juvino.

The only five first division matches played in West Germany all involved the top clubs.

Bayern Munich maintained their one point lead over Borussia Mönchengladbach by beating Darmstadt 4-1.

Mönchengladbach overcame

Fortuna Düsseldorf 3-0 and Cologne defeated Nürnberg 4-1, drawing their first two.

A lucky own goal kept Real

Madrid on top of the Spanish

Hercules goalkeeper had saved a

penalty by Selslike. Real stay a

point ahead of Barcelona

and Espanyol 2-1 at Zaragoza.

Fiorentina had an unusual 1-1 draw at the bottom club, Como, falling back on defence after Vierchowod put them ahead. Justice was done when

Juventus equalized from a free-kick.

Juventus also drew 1-1, at second from bottom Cesena, Bari equalizing after Garofoli had put Cesena in front. Bergamo's equalizer 30 seconds from time gave Inter Milan a 2-2 draw as well but at Avellino nothing went right for Roma's Brazilian, Falcao, whose misplaced pass led to the only goal, scored by another Bergamo, Juvino.

The only five first division matches played in West Germany all involved the top clubs.

Bayern Munich maintained their one point lead over Borussia Mönchengladbach by beating Darmstadt 4-1.

Mönchengladbach overcame

Fortuna Düsseldorf 3-0 and Cologne defeated Nürnberg 4-1, drawing their first two.

A lucky own goal kept Real

Madrid on top of the Spanish

Hercules goalkeeper had saved a

penalty by Selslike. Real stay a

point ahead of Barcelona

and Espanyol 2-1 at Zaragoza.

Fiorentina had an unusual 1-1 draw at the bottom club, Como, falling back on defence after Vierchowod put them ahead. Justice was done when

Juventus equalized from a free-kick.

Juventus also drew 1-1, at second from bottom Cesena, Bari equalizing after Garofoli had put Cesena in front. Bergamo's equalizer 30 seconds from time gave Inter Milan a 2-2 draw as well but at Avellino nothing went right for Roma's Brazilian, Falcao, whose misplaced pass led to the only goal, scored by another Bergamo, Juvino.

The only five first division matches played in West Germany all involved the top clubs.

Bayern Munich maintained their one point lead over Borussia Mönchengladbach by beating Darmstadt 4-1.

Mönchengladbach overcame

Fortuna Düsseldorf 3-0 and Cologne defeated Nürnberg 4-1, drawing their first two.

A lucky own goal kept Real

Madrid on top of the Spanish

Hercules goalkeeper had saved a

penalty by Selslike. Real stay a

point ahead of Barcelona

and Espanyol 2-1 at Zaragoza.

Fiorentina had an unusual 1-1 draw at the bottom club, Como, falling back on defence after Vierchowod put them ahead. Justice was done when

Juventus equalized from a free-kick.

Juventus also drew 1-1, at second from bottom Cesena, Bari equalizing after Garofoli had put Cesena in front. Bergamo's equalizer 30 seconds from time gave Inter Milan a 2-2 draw as well but at Avellino nothing went right for Roma's Brazilian, Falcao, whose misplaced pass led to the only goal, scored by another Bergamo, Juvino.

The only five first division matches played in West Germany all involved the top clubs.

Bayern Munich maintained their one point lead over Borussia Mönchengladbach by beating Darmstadt 4-1.

Mönchengladbach overcame

Fortuna Düsseldorf 3-0 and Cologne defeated Nürnberg 4-1, drawing their first two.

A lucky own goal kept Real

Madrid on top of the Spanish

Hercules goalkeeper had saved a

penalty by Selslike. Real stay a

point ahead of Barcelona

and Espanyol 2-1 at Zaragoza.

Fiorentina had an unusual 1-1 draw at the bottom club, Como, falling back on defence after Vierchowod put them ahead. Justice was done when

Juventus equalized from a free-kick.

Juventus also drew 1-1, at second from bottom Cesena, Bari equalizing after Garofoli had put Cesena in front. Bergamo's equalizer 30 seconds from time gave Inter Milan a 2-2 draw as well but at Avellino nothing went right for Roma's Brazilian, Falcao, whose misplaced pass led to the only goal, scored by another Bergamo, Juvino.

The only five first division matches played in West Germany all involved the top clubs.

Bayern Munich maintained their one point lead over Borussia Mönchengladbach by beating Darmstadt 4-1.

Mönchengladbach overcame

Fortuna Düsseldorf 3-0 and Cologne defeated Nürnberg 4-1, drawing their first two.

A lucky own goal kept Real

Madrid on top of the Spanish

Hercules goalkeeper had saved a

penalty by Selslike. Real stay a

point ahead of Barcelona

and Espanyol 2-1 at Zaragoza.

Fiorentina had an unusual 1-1 draw at the bottom club, Como, falling back on defence after Vierchowod put them ahead. Justice was done when

Juventus equalized from a free-kick.

Juventus also drew 1-1, at second from bottom Cesena, Bari equalizing after Garofoli had put Cesena in front. Bergamo's equalizer 30 seconds from time gave Inter Milan a 2-2 draw as well but at Avellino nothing went right for Roma's Brazilian, Falcao, whose misplaced pass led to the only goal, scored by another Bergamo, Juvino.

The only five first division matches played in West Germany all involved the top clubs.

Bayern Munich maintained their one point lead over Borussia Mönchengladbach by beating Darmstadt 4-1.

Mönchengladbach overcame

Fortuna Düsseldorf 3-0 and Cologne defeated Nürnberg 4-1, drawing their first two.

A lucky own goal kept Real

Madrid on top of the Spanish

Hercules goalkeeper had saved a

penalty by Selslike. Real stay a

point ahead of Barcelona

and Espanyol 2-1 at Zaragoza.

Fiorentina had an unusual 1-1 draw at the bottom club, Como, falling back on defence after Vierchowod put them ahead. Justice was done when

Juventus equalized from a free-kick.

Juventus also drew 1-1, at second from bottom Cesena, Bari equalizing after Garofoli had put Cesena in front. Bergamo's equalizer 30 seconds from time gave Inter Milan a 2-2 draw as well but at Avellino nothing went right for Roma's Brazilian, Falcao, whose misplaced pass led to the only goal, scored by another Bergamo, Juvino.

The only five first division matches played in West Germany all involved the top clubs.

Bayern Munich maintained their one point lead over Borussia Mönchengladbach by beating Darmstadt 4-1.

Mönchengladbach overcame

Fortuna Düsseldorf 3-0 and Cologne defeated Nürnberg 4-1, drawing their first two.

A lucky own goal kept Real

Madrid on top of the Spanish

Hercules goalkeeper had saved a

penalty by Selslike. Real stay



## Legal appointments

Early Prospects of  
Equity Partnership  
Head of Department

### PERSONAL INJURY LITIGATION

UP TO £20,000  
LONDON W.1

Our clients who are a well-known and respected firm of Solicitors, with a specialist department handling personal injury claims for large Insurance clients, seek an admitted Solicitor to take over the management of this department. Candidates for the post must possess wide experience of dealing with Motor and general liability litigation and will be expected personally to handle a large share of the work and at the same time to develop close relationships with major clients.

An invitation to become an equity partner is likely to follow a suitable probationary period. For further information (in the strictest mutual confidence) please contact our Managing Director, Mr. D. R. Whately, who possesses both a legal qualification and an Insurance background. His private telephone number is 01-523 9227. The reference is 533.

WHATELY PETRE LIMITED,  
Executive Selection,  
6 Martin Lane, London EC4R 0DL.

Peter Ryk

### LAWYER Newly qualified up to £10,000 p.a.

You are newly qualified and have a strong interest in personal finance? You will find this an excellent start to an influential career in a commercial environment.

Merchant Investors is one of the UK's foremost multi-linked insurance companies with a dynamic record of growth in recent years. The work of the Legal & Litigation Office is critical both to the sale of our products and to servicing existing policyholders. You would be responsible for providing advice to Head Office management, the Sales Division, clients, prospective clients and their professional advisers, including holding seminars. There will be considerable scope to contribute to the development of new products from conception to launch.

The position therefore demands a high degree of innovative thought and the ability to cope under pressure as well as proven technical strength. An attractive salary will be negotiated up to around £10,000 — in line with qualifications and experience — to be backed by a full range of company benefits.

Write with full C.V. to John Miller, Personnel Manager, Merchant Investors Assurance Co. Limited, London House, 233 High St., Croydon CR9 1LP. Backed by the £2.5 billion resources of the National Westminster Group.



### SIMMONS & SIMMONS ASSISTANT SOLICITORS LITIGATION

Simmons & Simmons are offering posts to two Solicitors with experience of general commercial litigation.

(1) A Solicitor with 1/2 years experience  
(2) A recently qualified Solicitor  
Both posts will provide opportunities for interesting and varied work.

Salary will be by negotiation and in line with current salaries in similar posts. Replies should be sent with a CV to:

A. P. Neil,  
14 Dominion Street,  
London EC2M 2RJ

### P & I CLUB CLAIMS CORRESPONDENTS

The London-based Managers of the West of England Ship Owners Mutual Protection & Indemnity Association are seeking two enthusiastic Claims Correspondents to work in their Claims Departments. The work will involve handling and advising on collision, cargo, oil pollution and personal injury claims. Applicants should be prepared ultimately to be trained in and work in the aspects of insurance and reinsurance. The successful applicants will be in their early or mid twenties and be graduates (good honours) and/or Barristers or Solicitors. Knowledge of maritime law either in pupillage, articles or practice is essential. A good working knowledge of shipping would be a good working knowledge of a foreign language. Applicants must be keen to acquire an understanding both of maritime law, English and foreign, and of shipping generally. There will, in due course, be opportunities for promotion. Salary dependent on age, qualifications and experience.

Please write giving full curriculum vitae to:

The West of England Ship Owners Mutual Insurance Association (London) Limited,  
1 Pepys Street, London, EC4N 4AL

PINSENT & CO.

### LITIGATION SOLICITORS

To join their rapidly expanding Commercial Litigation Department. Successful applicants will have a minimum of 2 years' experience and will be expected to deal with a wide range of high level commercial litigation matters with minimum supervision. They will have had experience in at least some of the following: namely, professional indemnity insurance, industrial property, employment and building contracts. The remuneration will be at rates appropriate to age and experience and the position will appeal to those with City experience who whilst wishing to retain a challenging work load now seek substantially lower housing and transport costs.

### CONVEYANCING SOLICITORS MAVFAR

We are looking for a capable young Solicitor to join our expanding commercial conveyancing department. Applicants should be graduates with post qualifications experience in property development work.

We offer excellent prospects in joining this expanding commercial practice, top salary and conditions, superb offices with full and up-to-date facilities.

Please apply with full details to: Robert Gore and Company, 55 Park Lane, London W1Y 3DH. Tel: 01-499 6711.

### ASSISTANT SOLICITOR

required chiefly for probate work in other fields. Write with full particulars including present salary, type of firm, South Shields, Tyne and Wear, NE33 1NQ. S.S. 555361.

### NORTH WALES

Established firm opening new branch office in Llanfair requires Assistant Solicitor to run office. Welsh speaking and commercial experience on profit share basis. Apply: Amphlett & Co., 43 Conway Road, Colwyn Bay, Clwyd.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE Solicitors with offices in Shrewsbury and Wellington require an Assistant Solicitor to join their team in Shrewsbury. The firm has a good commercial practice and is well established. Salary £10,000 p.a. and partnership prospects for suitable applicant. Applications to be sent in writing to: Mr. G. G. H. H. T. 1284 G. The Fines.

SOLICITOR ASSISTANT (2). Commercial Litigation. 2 years post-qual. experience. Established E.C. firm. 40% profit. Established Kestrel Agency.

### LITIGATION LAWYER COMMERCIAL LAWYER BAKER & MCKENZIE

We are seeking two vigorous lawyers with excellent academic qualifications who have had about two years' experience in litigation, arbitration and general commercial litigation and the other in general commercial work. Experience in the resources area would be an advantage in the latter position. The successful applicants must possess the skills, maturity and background to work as part of a team in challenging and complex cases. We will negotiate an attractive salary package. All enquiries will be treated in strictest confidence. Please write giving full details of your curriculum vitae to:

Mr Peter Dighton,  
BAKER & MCKENZIE  
1284 G. The Fines,  
Royal Exchange,  
Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia.

## Salerooms and Antiques

### Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1766

#### New Bond Street

Sotheby Parke-Bernet & Co., 34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA.

Tel: (01) 493 8080

Wednesday 27th January at 10.30 am

JAPANESE NETSUKE, INRO, LACQUER  
WARES, TSUBA AND OTHER WORKS OF ART

Cat. 155 illus. £1.50

Friday 29th January at 10.30 am

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS Cat. (16 illus.) £2

Friday 29th January at 11 am

ENGLISH OAK FURNITURE AND WORKS OF  
ART Cat. (42 illus.) £2.50

Monday 1st February at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm

ENGLISH GLASS, CONTINENTAL GLASS AND  
PAPERWEIGHTS Cat. (87 illus.) £3

Tuesday 2nd February at 10.30 am

ENGLISH POTTERY, PORCELAIN AND  
ENAMELS Cat. (63 illus.) £3

Wednesday 3rd February at 10.30 am

PRINTED BOOKS Cat. 50p

Conduit Street

#### Conduit Street

Sotheby Parke-Bernet & Co., 26 Conduit  
Street, London W1R 9TR Tel: (01) 493 8080

Thursday 28th January at 10.30 am and 2.30 pm

18th, 19th AND 20th CENTURY BRITISH AND  
EUROPEAN PAINTINGS, WATERCOLOURS  
AND DRAWINGS, DECORATIVE, BRITISH  
AND MODERN PRINTS AND OLD MASTER  
PAINTINGS Cat. 75p

Friday 29th January at 11 am

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS Illus. Cat. £2

News from Sotheby's

Sotheby's is holding a Conservation Week

from Monday 15th to Friday 19th February inclusive, and will be offering

advice on all aspects of conservation.

The course fees are £150 (+ VAT) for the

week, or £15 (+ VAT) per session.

For further information please write to  
Sotheby's Works of Art Course, (Dept. T),  
at New Bond Street, or telephone 01-408  
1100.

#### Chester, Cheshire

Sotheby Parke-Bernet Tel: (0244) 315531.

This week: Thursday

FURNITURE

Thursday 31st February at 11 am at Booth Marion and 2

in Duke Street. DRAWINGS, WATERCOLOURS  
AND PRINTS Illus. Cat. £2.50

Pulborough, West Sussex

Sotheby's in Sussex Tel: (07982) 3831

Tuesday 2nd February at 10.30 am

FINE PAINTINGS

Wednesday 3rd February at 10.30 am

ANTIQUARIAN BOOKS Illus. Cat. £2

Torquay, Devon

Sotheby's Torquay Tel: (0803) 26277

Wednesday 3rd February at 10 am

METALWORK, MECHANICAL MUSIC,  
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, MUSICIANA,  
BOOKS, WATCHES AND CLOCKS

ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL FURNITURE

Illus. Cat. £2

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms or by post from the

Catalogue Department, Sotheby Parke-Bernet & Co., HTB

Mail Order Services, Unit 15, The Merton Centre, Merton Lane, Bedford. Tel: Bedford 47814.



St. James's

8 King Street, St. James's,  
London SW1Y 6QZ Tel: 01-839 9060

Lowest buyer's premium  
of any major auction house - 5%

Wednesday, 27 January at 11 a.m.

FINE JEWELS Catalogue £1.50

Thursday, 28 January at 10.30 a.m.

FINE CLARET AND WHITE BORDEAUX

Catalogue 65p

Thursday, 28 January at 11 a.m.

ENGLISH FURNITURE Catalogue £1.30

Friday, 29 January at 11 a.m.

FINE ENGLISH FURNITURE Catalogue £2.80

All catalogue prices are post paid.

All sales subject to the conditions printed in the

catalogues.

Christie's St. James's will be open on Mondays

until 7 p.m. for late night viewing.

For details of sales at Christie's South Kensington, please contact 01-581 2231.

S.W.7. Tel: (01) 581 2231.

CHRISTIE'S AGENTS IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Investment: Jack Buchanan Tel: (0463) 94683

Perf: Peter

Print: Sebastian Thewes Tel: (07982) 216

Art: Shirley Campbell, St. Tel: (0495) 286

Electronics: Michael Clayton, Tel: (031) 225 4757

Metallurgical: Alan Cuthbert, Tel: (0437) 3121

North West: Victor Gubbins, Tel: (0768) 65766

Yorkshire: Nicholas Brookbank, Tel: (0904) 30911

West Midlands: Michael Thompson, Tel: (0742) 61891

East Anglia: Henry Bowring, Tel: (061) 514546

Cheltenham: Philip Leaham and Rupert de Zoys, Tel: (0422) 518999

Mid-Wales: Sir Andrew Duff Gordon, Tel: (0242) 518999

Hampshire: Denis Way, Tel: (0245) 3750

West Country: Richard de Pele, Tel: (0635) 70518

Nigel Thimbleby, Tel: (0743) 68748

Devon & Cornwall: Christopher Petherick, Tel: (0726) 64672

Ireland: Desmond Fitz-Gerald, The Knight of Glin, Tel: (061) 6815925

Northern Ireland: John Lewis-Crosby, Tel: (0196) 89054

Isle of Man: Queen Anne-Somerville, Tel: (0624) 813724

Channel Islands: Richard de la Hig, Tel: (0334) 77582

## Legal appointments

### Do you really want



# Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

BBC 2

ITV/LONDON

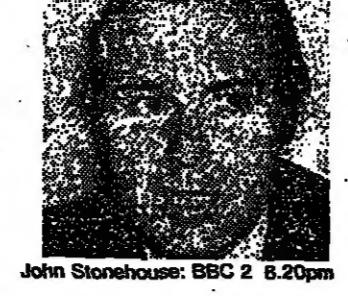
Radio 4

VHF

Radio 2

9.05 For Schools, Colleges: The Catalans. 9.35 French conversation. 9.55 Spanish conversation. 10.10 Look and Read. 10.35 The English Language at work. 11.00 With Captain Cook to Australia. 11.17 Television Club. 11.38 Shakespeare in Perspective: Julius Caesar. 12.05 The Future for Industry? 12.30 News After Noon. with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only): Financial news. (London and SE only): Financial news and news headlines with sub-titles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes the fleet that explores the exploits of explorers, Spirit of Adventure. 1.45 Edd and the Kite narrated by John Le Mesurier and Maggie Henderson. 1.20 You and Me. For the very young. 2.15 For Schools, Colleges: How a pop song is recorded. 2.40 Preparing a television film. 3.00 Interlude: 15 minutes of Telly. A Welsh comedy series. 3.40 So You Want to Stop Smoking. Practical advice on beating the addiction (1). 3.53 Regional news (not London).

11.00 Play School. For the under fives. 11.25 Closeshow. 3.55 Girl in a Glider. With 16-year-old Judith Mountford as she hears her first solo flight (1).



John Stonehouse: BBC 2. 8.20pm

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2). 4.20 Cartoon: Secret Squirrel (1). 4.25 Jackanory. Jan Francis reads part two of Bravo Ballast. 4.40 Animal Magic How a spider weaves its web. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround. 5.10 Grange Hill. Drama concerning the staff and pupils of a secondary school. 5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 Regional news magazines. 6.25 Nationwide. 6.55 Cartoon: The Little Mole. 7.05 Dr Who. The final episode of Four to Doomsday. 7.30 A Question of Sport. Willie Carson captains Peter Scudamore and Terry Griffiths against Bill Beaumont's team of Linsey MacDonald and Frank Stapleton. 8.00 Terry and June. Domestic comedy starring Terry Scott and June Whitfield. 8.30 Solo Comedy series about a modern lady. Felicity Kendall plays Gemma with Elspet Gray as her mother.

9.00 News read by John Humphrys. 9.25 Play for Today: Commitments by Dusty How. It's 1975 and Hugh is so upset about the three-day weeks, electricity cuts and strikes that he is spurred into political action. 10.50 Gladys Knight and the Pipes. (7). 11.23 News headlines. 11.25 Taking Issue. Robin Day chairs a discussion between Lord Scarman and Professor Ronald Dworkin on 'How should we attack racial disadvantage?' 11.55 Weather.

BBC1 VARIATIONS. Cyndi/Wales. 9.00am-9.10 Closeshow. 9.10-9.35 Ysolda: Dideridde. 12.27pm-1.00 News of Wales. 2.10-2.30 Closeshow. 2.30-2.50 Weather. 3.00-3.20 News. 3.20-3.40 Closeshow. 3.40-3.55 Weather. 3.55-3.58 News. 3.58-3.59 News. 3.59-4.00 Closeshow. 4.00-4.05 Weather. 4.05-4.10 News. 4.10-4.15 Closeshow. 4.15-4.20 Weather. 4.20-4.25 News. 4.25-4.30 Closeshow. 4.30-4.35 Weather. 4.35-4.40 News. 4.40-4.45 Closeshow. 4.45-4.50 Weather. 4.50-4.55 News. 4.55-4.58 Closeshow. 4.58-4.59 Weather. 4.59-4.60 News. 4.60-4.65 Closeshow. 4.65-4.66 Weather. 4.66-4.67 News. 4.67-4.68 Closeshow. 4.68-4.69 Weather. 4.69-4.70 News. 4.70-4.71 Closeshow. 4.71-4.72 Weather. 4.72-4.73 News. 4.73-4.74 Closeshow. 4.74-4.75 Weather. 4.75-4.76 News. 4.76-4.77 Closeshow. 4.77-4.78 Weather. 4.78-4.79 News. 4.79-4.80 Closeshow. 4.80-4.81 Weather. 4.81-4.82 News. 4.82-4.83 Closeshow. 4.83-4.84 Weather. 4.84-4.85 News. 4.85-4.86 Closeshow. 4.86-4.87 Weather. 4.87-4.88 News. 4.88-4.89 Closeshow. 4.89-4.90 Weather. 4.90-4.91 News. 4.91-4.92 Closeshow. 4.92-4.93 Weather. 4.93-4.94 News. 4.94-4.95 Closeshow. 4.95-4.96 Weather. 4.96-4.97 News. 4.97-4.98 Closeshow. 4.98-4.99 Weather. 4.99-5.00 News. 5.00-5.01 Closeshow. 5.01-5.02 Weather. 5.02-5.03 News. 5.03-5.04 Closeshow. 5.04-5.05 Weather. 5.05-5.06 News. 5.06-5.07 Closeshow. 5.07-5.08 Weather. 5.08-5.09 News. 5.09-5.10 Closeshow. 5.10-5.11 Weather. 5.11-5.12 News. 5.12-5.13 Closeshow. 5.13-5.14 Weather. 5.14-5.15 News. 5.15-5.16 Closeshow. 5.16-5.17 Weather. 5.17-5.18 News. 5.18-5.19 Closeshow. 5.19-5.20 Weather. 5.20-5.21 News. 5.21-5.22 Closeshow. 5.22-5.23 Weather. 5.23-5.24 News. 5.24-5.25 Closeshow. 5.25-5.26 Weather. 5.26-5.27 News. 5.27-5.28 Closeshow. 5.28-5.29 Weather. 5.29-5.30 News. 5.30-5.31 Closeshow. 5.31-5.32 Weather. 5.32-5.33 News. 5.33-5.34 Closeshow. 5.34-5.35 Weather. 5.35-5.36 News. 5.36-5.37 Closeshow. 5.37-5.38 Weather. 5.38-5.39 News. 5.39-5.40 Closeshow. 5.40-5.41 Weather. 5.41-5.42 News. 5.42-5.43 Closeshow. 5.43-5.44 Weather. 5.44-5.45 News. 5.45-5.46 Closeshow. 5.46-5.47 Weather. 5.47-5.48 News. 5.48-5.49 Closeshow. 5.49-5.50 Weather. 5.50-5.51 News. 5.51-5.52 Closeshow. 5.52-5.53 Weather. 5.53-5.54 News. 5.54-5.55 Closeshow. 5.55-5.56 Weather. 5.56-5.57 News. 5.57-5.58 Closeshow. 5.58-5.59 Weather. 5.59-5.60 News. 5.60-5.61 Closeshow. 5.61-5.62 Weather. 5.62-5.63 News. 5.63-5.64 Closeshow. 5.64-5.65 Weather. 5.65-5.66 News. 5.66-5.67 Closeshow. 5.67-5.68 Weather. 5.68-5.69 News. 5.69-5.70 Closeshow. 5.70-5.71 Weather. 5.71-5.72 News. 5.72-5.73 Closeshow. 5.73-5.74 Weather. 5.74-5.75 News. 5.75-5.76 Closeshow. 5.76-5.77 Weather. 5.77-5.78 News. 5.78-5.79 Closeshow. 5.79-5.80 Weather. 5.80-5.81 News. 5.81-5.82 Closeshow. 5.82-5.83 Weather. 5.83-5.84 News. 5.84-5.85 Closeshow. 5.85-5.86 Weather. 5.86-5.87 News. 5.87-5.88 Closeshow. 5.88-5.89 Weather. 5.89-5.90 News. 5.90-5.91 Closeshow. 5.91-5.92 Weather. 5.92-5.93 News. 5.93-5.94 Closeshow. 5.94-5.95 Weather. 5.95-5.96 News. 5.96-5.97 Closeshow. 5.97-5.98 Weather. 5.98-5.99 News. 5.99-5.100 Closeshow. 5.100-5.101 Weather. 5.101-5.102 News. 5.102-5.103 Closeshow. 5.103-5.104 Weather. 5.104-5.105 News. 5.105-5.106 Closeshow. 5.106-5.107 Weather. 5.107-5.108 News. 5.108-5.109 Closeshow. 5.109-5.110 Weather. 5.110-5.111 News. 5.111-5.112 Closeshow. 5.112-5.113 Weather. 5.113-5.114 News. 5.114-5.115 Closeshow. 5.115-5.116 Weather. 5.116-5.117 News. 5.117-5.118 Closeshow. 5.118-5.119 Weather. 5.119-5.120 News. 5.120-5.121 Closeshow. 5.121-5.122 Weather. 5.122-5.123 News. 5.123-5.124 Closeshow. 5.124-5.125 Weather. 5.125-5.126 News. 5.126-5.127 Closeshow. 5.127-5.128 Weather. 5.128-5.129 News. 5.129-5.130 Closeshow. 5.130-5.131 Weather. 5.131-5.132 News. 5.132-5.133 Closeshow. 5.133-5.134 Weather. 5.134-5.135 News. 5.135-5.136 Closeshow. 5.136-5.137 Weather. 5.137-5.138 News. 5.138-5.139 Closeshow. 5.139-5.140 Weather. 5.140-5.141 News. 5.141-5.142 Closeshow. 5.142-5.143 Weather. 5.143-5.144 News. 5.144-5.145 Closeshow. 5.145-5.146 Weather. 5.146-5.147 News. 5.147-5.148 Closeshow. 5.148-5.149 Weather. 5.149-5.150 News. 5.150-5.151 Closeshow. 5.151-5.152 Weather. 5.152-5.153 News. 5.153-5.154 Closeshow. 5.154-5.155 Weather. 5.155-5.156 News. 5.156-5.157 Closeshow. 5.157-5.158 Weather. 5.158-5.159 News. 5.159-5.160 Closeshow. 5.160-5.161 Weather. 5.161-5.162 News. 5.162-5.163 Closeshow. 5.163-5.164 Weather. 5.164-5.165 News. 5.165-5.166 Closeshow. 5.166-5.167 Weather. 5.167-5.168 News. 5.168-5.169 Closeshow. 5.169-5.170 Weather. 5.170-5.171 News. 5.171-5.172 Closeshow. 5.172-5.173 Weather. 5.173-5.174 News. 5.174-5.175 Closeshow. 5.175-5.176 Weather. 5.176-5.177 News. 5.177-5.178 Closeshow. 5.178-5.179 Weather. 5.179-5.180 News. 5.180-5.181 Closeshow. 5.181-5.182 Weather. 5.182-5.183 News. 5.183-5.184 Closeshow. 5.184-5.185 Weather. 5.185-5.186 News. 5.186-5.187 Closeshow. 5.187-5.188 Weather. 5.188-5.189 News. 5.189-5.190 Closeshow. 5.190-5.191 Weather. 5.191-5.192 News. 5.192-5.193 Closeshow. 5.193-5.194 Weather. 5.194-5.195 News. 5.195-5.196 Closeshow. 5.196-5.197 Weather. 5.197-5.198 News. 5.198-5.199 Closeshow. 5.199-5.200 Weather. 5.200-5.201 News. 5.201-5.202 Closeshow. 5.202-5.203 Weather. 5.203-5.204 News. 5.204-5.205 Closeshow. 5.205-5.206 Weather. 5.206-5.207 News. 5.207-5.208 Closeshow. 5.208-5.209 Weather. 5.209-5.210 News. 5.210-5.211 Closeshow. 5.211-5.212 Weather. 5.212-5.213 News. 5.213-5.214 Closeshow. 5.214-5.215 Weather. 5.215-5.216 News. 5.216-5.217 Closeshow. 5.217-5.218 Weather. 5.218-5.219 News. 5.219-5.220 Closeshow. 5.220-5.221 Weather. 5.221-5.222 News. 5.222-5.223 Closeshow. 5.223-5.224 Weather. 5.224-5.225 News. 5.225-5.226 Closeshow. 5.226-5.227 Weather. 5.227-5.228 News. 5.228-5.229 Closeshow. 5.229-5.230 Weather. 5.230-5.231 News. 5.231-5.232 Closeshow. 5.232-5.233 Weather. 5.233-5.234 News. 5.234-5.235 Closeshow. 5.235-5.236 Weather. 5.236-5.237 News. 5.237-5.238 Closeshow. 5.238-5.239 Weather. 5.239-5.240 News. 5.240-5.241 Closeshow. 5.241-5.242 Weather. 5.242-5.243 News. 5.243-5.244 Closeshow. 5.244-5.245 Weather. 5.245-5.246 News. 5.246-5.247 Closeshow. 5.247-5.248 Weather. 5.248-5.249 News. 5.249-5.250 Closeshow. 5.250-5.251 Weather. 5.251-5.252 News. 5.252-5.253 Closeshow. 5.253-5.254 Weather. 5.254-5.255 News. 5.255-5.256 Closeshow. 5.256-5.257 Weather. 5.257-5.258 News. 5.258-5.259 Closeshow. 5.259-5.260 Weather. 5.260-5.261 News. 5.261-5.262 Closeshow. 5.262-5.263 Weather. 5.263-5.264 News. 5.264-5.265 Closeshow. 5.265-5.266 Weather. 5.266-5.267 News. 5.267-5.268 Closeshow. 5.268-5.269 Weather. 5.269-5.270 News. 5.270-5.271 Closeshow. 5.271-5.272 Weather. 5.272-5.273 News. 5.273-5.274 Closeshow. 5.274-5.275 Weather. 5.275-5.276 News. 5.276-5.277 Closeshow. 5.277-5.278 Weather. 5.278-5.279 News. 5.279-5.280 Closeshow. 5.280-5.281 Weather. 5.281-5.282 News. 5.282-5.283 Closeshow. 5.283-5.284 Weather. 5.284-5.285 News. 5.285-5.286 Closeshow. 5.286-5.287 Weather. 5.287-5.288 News. 5.288-5.289 Closeshow. 5.289-5.290 Weather. 5.290-5.291 News. 5.291-5.292 Closeshow. 5.292-5.293 Weather. 5.293-5.294 News. 5.294-5.295 Closeshow. 5.295-5.296 Weather. 5.296-5.297 News. 5.297-5.298 Closeshow. 5.298-5.299 Weather. 5.299-5.300 News. 5.300-5.301 Closeshow. 5.301-5.302 Weather. 5.302-5.303 News. 5.303-5.304 Closeshow. 5.304-5.305 Weather. 5.305-5.306 News. 5.306-5.307 Closeshow. 5.307-5.308 Weather. 5.308-5.309 News. 5.309-5.310 Closeshow. 5.310-5.311 Weather. 5.311-5.312 News. 5.312-5.313 Closeshow. 5.313-5.314 Weather. 5.314-5.315 News. 5.315-5.316 Closeshow. 5.316-5.317 Weather. 5.317-5.318 News. 5.318-5.319 Closeshow. 5.319-5.320 Weather. 5.320-5.321 News. 5.321-5.322 Closeshow. 5.322-5.323 Weather. 5.323-5.324 News. 5.324-5.325 Closeshow. 5.325-5.326 Weather. 5.326-5.327 News. 5.327-5.328 Closeshow. 5.328-5.329 Weather. 5.329-5.330 News. 5.330-5.331 Closeshow. 5.331-5.332 Weather. 5.332-5.333 News. 5.333-5.334 Closeshow. 5.334-5.335 Weather. 5.335-5.336 News. 5.336-5.337 Closeshow. 5.337-5.338 Weather. 5.338-5.339 News. 5.339-5.340 Closeshow. 5.340-5.341 Weather. 5.341-5.342 News. 5.342-5.343 Closeshow. 5.343-5.344 Weather. 5.344-5.345 News. 5.345-5.346 Closeshow. 5.346-5.347 Weather. 5.347-5.348 News. 5.348-5.349 Closeshow. 5.349-5.350 Weather. 5.350-5.351 News. 5.351-5.352 Closeshow. 5.352-5.353 Weather. 5.353-5.354 News. 5.354-5.355 Closeshow. 5.355-5.356 Weather. 5.356-5.357 News. 5.357-5.358 Closeshow. 5.358-5.359 Weather. 5.359-5.360 News. 5.360-5.361 Closeshow. 5.361-5.362 Weather. 5.362-5.363 News. 5.363-5.364 Closeshow. 5.364-5.365 Weather. 5.365-5.366 News. 5.366-5.367 Closeshow. 5.367-5.368 Weather. 5.368-5.369 News. 5.369-5.370 Closeshow. 5.370-5.371 Weather. 5.371-5.372 News. 5.372-5.373 Closeshow. 5.373-5.374 Weather. 5.374-5.375 News. 5.375-5.376 Closeshow. 5.376-5.377 Weather. 5.377-5.378 News. 5.378-5.379 Closeshow. 5.379-5.380 Weather. 5.380-5.381 News. 5.381-5.382 Closeshow. 5.382-5.383 Weather. 5.383-5.384 News. 5.384-5.385 Closeshow. 5.385-5.386 Weather. 5.386-5.387 News. 5.387-5.388 Closeshow. 5.388-5.389 Weather. 5.389-5.390 News. 5.390-5.391 Closeshow. 5.391

